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SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

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Defeat of Wage Bill Is Blow to New Deal

What Will YOU Get From Social Justice?

This edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE is being read for the first time by hundreds of persons not familiar with the Social Justice movement which Father Coughlin has led for 11 years. For them it is suggested that we state briefly and simply the objectives of our program.

If the Sixteen Principles of Social Justice are put into reality in America these benefits would result:

An honest, debt-free dollar, coined by Congress as the Constitution provides, with a stabilized buying power regulated by the government.

A job at an annual living wage for everyone able and willing to work. For those unable to work through no fault of their own an adequate and reasonable provision until their death.

For both industry and agriculture guaranteed **cost of production, plus a profit,** on their invested capital.

Social Justice Program Used as Blue Print for Rebuilding of Austria

The Austrian nation, under its Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, is translating into action the recommendations of Pope Pius XI for the revision of social and economic life in the state along the principles of Social Justice.

Dr. Von Schuschnigg, revealing that the encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" issued by Pius at the beginning of the present decade is being used as a "blue print" in the transformation of the national life, estimated that the corporative reconstruction would be completed in 1938.

Plan Calls for Guild System

The system of revision, which Dr. Von Schuschnigg and his governmental associates envision, will change completely the social and economic policies of the nation. The "experiment," following the spirit and letter of "Quadragesimo Anno," will attempt to eliminate class hatred and oppression of the laboring classes. After completion of the groundwork next year, elections will be held in the many corporations and guilds—associations of employers and employes respectively—to establish the primary operating basis for the new social order.

An ample picture of the soundness of the program is given in a copyrighted news dispatch from a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who writes:

"The financial situation of the country is good. The budget is balanced, the government did not permit too extensive armament expenditure, and the National Bank is one of the most solvent institutions in Europe."

Class Struggle To Be Abolished

He adds that although trade restrictions and the shreds of uncertainty attaching to the corporative reconstruction have hampered recovery to

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AN EDITORIAL

Social Justice For All

IT IS pertinent to restate an old truth and outline an old policy: Social Justice is for all. **There can be no justice unless every man receives his due.** There can be no social justice until **every class** of society receives its due.

Labor, agriculture, industry, finance, service, profession—each and all, singly and co-operatively—must enjoy justice.

No class, under social justice, may be a privileged class.

No class, according to the concept of social justice, can rightfully expect other classes to slave and sweat for it and serve any particular class.

We have had too much class privilege and class warfare in America. The financial class was privileged to coin and regulate the value of money for all other classes. Occasionally a group of industralists—not all of them—organized to capture too great a share of the profits of industry, to the detriment of the laboring class. That was class warfare, fought not with bullets and bayonets, but with dollars and cents.

Social justice demands that class warfare cease. But in demanding it, it may not substitute a class warfare of another kind for the class warfare which characterized the age of exploitation.

Social justice will never uphold either the laboring class or the agricultural class if the leaders of these classes wish to wipe out, either through the process of legislation or through a program of organized attrition, the capitalistic class; because **labor needs capital and capital needs labor.**

Some radicals have borrowed the slogan of "One for All and All for One". This axiomatic truth existed centuries before it was ever mouthed by a radical orator. It pertains to social justice, but it is not to be interpreted in the sense that property must be owned in common. It means that there must be equal justice for all classes, equal protection for all classes, and equal co-operation amongst all classes, as we recognize that no class can prosper unless every class prospers.

Social justice does not preach intellectual equality. God's gifts to various men differ in quantity and quality. One class is not so well fitted in some respects as is another class, any more than the eye is equipped to hear as well as the ear. Nevertheless, the eye never fights against th ear nor do the eye and ear combined ever fight against the foot.

For health to exist in the physical body all faculties and organs must co-operate and each must be healthy, otherwise the entire body suffers.

That parallel holds good for the social body. Only an unintelligent industrialist would be so selfish as to be indifferent to a downtrodden workingman. Only an unintelligent laborer will attempt to perform the operations of a skilled executive.

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House Sends the Bill Back To Oblivion

Labor Support Given Southern Democrats in 216 - 198 Vote; Worst Set-Back Since Court

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In the most stunning defeat the Roosevelt administration has suffered since the shelving of the Supreme Court "pack" program, the House of Representatives has tossed the controversial wages and hours bill back into the lap of the committee on labor.

The action to recommit the labor measure—thus killing it for the special session — was taken by a vote of 216 to 198.

It marked the formal abandonment by the special session of Congress of the last of four major legislative proposals submitted by the president.

While congressional leaders expressed surprise at the margin by which defeat of the wage bill was accomplished, insiders had foreseen the handwriting on the wall ever since the powerful American Federation of Labor threw its support behind southern Democrats and other anti-administrationists.

Equivalent to Death Edict

Shortly before the vote was taken, the House heard Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, New Deal majority leader, and Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the rules committee, warn that a decision to recommit amounted to a death sentence.

But the A. F. of L. coalition with southerners and the inflexible Republican minority had already done its work, and the result had been forecast even before the vote had been completed.

What stunned administration leaders more than anything else was the wholesale desertion of "dependables"

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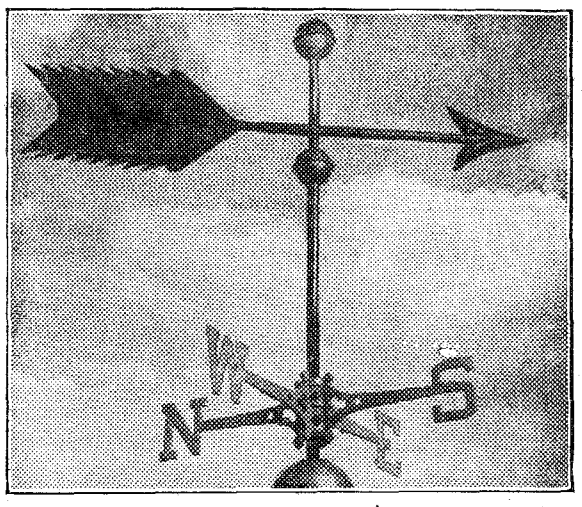

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

WE pause to meditate upon a year which is now spent. Twelve months ago most Americans, judging by the previous November election results, were well satisfied that prosperity and peace had taken up their abode with us. Mr. Roosevelt's election speeches forcefully informed us that the depression had been destroyed. Prices were near normalcy, unemployment was disappearing, industry was very active. **"We had planned it that way,"** said the President in his campaign pronouncement.

* * *

Shrewd observers knew differently. They recognized that Uncle Sam was a very sick man economically. They realized that the apparent flush of prosperity signified a devastating fever rather than a glow of health.

* * *

The events of the past twelve months have borne out the fears of sane observers. While prices which regulate the cost of living continued to increase, unemployment also increased. Thus the national pay envelope is less today than it was a year ago.

The visible and invisible tax levied against this pay envelope likewise increased with the result that $1.07 in 1937 compared to $1.03 in 1936 is now extracted from every $3 which a workingman earns.

"We had planned it that way," can reasonably be said of this disorder as a result of bond issues and compound interest.

* * *

Both the rich and the poor have suffered. While advance towards prosperity for the rich was registered during the months immediately preceding the election, the reverse is true in the months immediately following it. In most cases stocks have fallen 30 per cent. This means that the well-to-do whose fortunes were invested in industry and commerce have really suffered. Whatever profits this group of citizens made were partially confiscated by the government. At the close of 1937 investors are less inclined to risk their money. Both executives and managers of business are losing a great deal of determination to carry on because they are subjected to socialistic reprisals on the part of a government whose policy is concerned with taking from the rich but is not concerned with rectifying the iniquitous financial system used in producing riches.

* * *

Thus, surrounding us on every side, are industries whose management has slowed down to the extent that steel, motors, textiles and rubber are operating at no more than one-half of their capacity while the nation is prepared to assimilate more than industry could produce even though it were working on full schedule.

The basic industries are not producing their capacity output, so the executives complain, because the store keepers, the wholesale merchants and other middlemen have not ordered goods. Consequently the shelves of the nation are empty and their cupboards are bare.

* * *

This condition is explained by this latter group as a necessity. They maintain that it would be foolish on their part to load up their warehouses, their stock rooms and their stores with goods which represented tremendous investments when the purchasing public lacks financial power with which to buy building material, motor cars, clothing and many other items.

The workingmen, in turn, complain of shut-downs.

"We had planned it that way," could truly be said of the vicious circle around whose circumference we are traveling while we meditate upon the extravagances and irrationalities of 1937.

* * *

THE year that is passing was closely identified, therefore, with labor agitation, unrest and disruption. Recognizing that their pay envelopes were unable to sustain life as it should be lived in America, millions of laborers hopefully joined the C. I. O. and its affiliates.

The leaders of this group, rightfully, demanded better working conditions and, wrongly, contented themselves by asking for pitiful hourly raises in pay, forgetting that they were working not only to support their wives and children but that more than one-third of their pay was destined to support the private coiners of money through the process of taxation.

These laborers became more agitated the more they realized how futile were their efforts to obtain adequate pay. No sooner did they win a five and ten cent victory over industry than the manipulators of money increased the cost of food, of rent and of clothing, leaving them worse off financially at the end of their struggle than they were before it began.

* * *

Determined to carry on until a lasting victory was won, the leaders of the C. I. O. together with its members became guilty of one excess after another. Factories were seized, private property was destroyed, government in many states was humiliated, contracts were dishonored and, finally, class struggle was inaugurated on such a scale that it is now commonly accepted in many labor quarters as the only means of rectifying the economic ills of America.

The recognition of this policy flourished so openly in some sections that political parties were set up to capture city and state governments in the name of the workers, forgetting that government should be for all and by all, never for a class and by a class.

* * *

In this last week of 1937 we witnessed the efforts of a special Congress to bring benefits to the farmers and laborers through a program of scarcity of food and of labor. The new farm bill penalizes the production of corn and wheat even when the most optimistic New Dealers assert that one-third of our population is underfed. Although industry is limping along on a one-half production capacity, a program of a thirty-hour labor week is proposed when one-third of the nation is ill-clothed and when approximately 8-million able bodied workers are unemployed.

"We had planned it that way" could truly be said of this strange policy which, instead of protecting the meager wages now gained by the employed, is proposing to revise these wages with the hope of assimilating the unemployed.

Is it not patent that fewer hours spent in labor will mean less pay for the millions now employed as these latter are forced to share their meager incomes with the unemployed? Is it not evident that the national pay envelope will not be substantially benefited?

* * *

This program of scarcity—**scarcity of agricultural crops, scarcity of industrial products, scarcity of tax-free dollars** and **scarcity of prosperous citizens** — is the result of planning.

* * *

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-seven will long be remembered for its program of scarcity when it could have been remembered for a program of plenty.

Meanwhile, there is want in the midst of plenty while the world toils and starves and suffers for the maintenance of an obsolete and immoral money system controlled for the benefit of private individuals against whose will no one dares breathe.

* * *

Meanwhile, wars and rumors of wars are sounding in the press, on the radio and in governmental releases as efforts are made throughout Europe and America to beat the blatant drums of patriotism and sound the harrowing horns of militarism with the hope that the youth of today will think it an honor again to fertilize the fields of Europe and America with their precious blood—fields which governments in another generation, as in ours, will plaster with signs forbidding farmers to till and populations to enjoy.

* * *

"The way to create prosperity is to create wars and new debts!" That was the gospel of the international bankers in the days of our Civil war as published in the Hazard Circular. The same gospel is being preached in 1937!

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Austria Applies Encyclical on Reconstruction of Social Order

The Indicator Continued

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Gladly do we consign 1937 with its power, its hypocrisy, its stupidity, its paganism, its hate, its militarism and godlessness to the grave of the past. It was a year memoralized with the single light of Pius XI and his pronouncements and the single hope that the Christian people of the world, under their ecclesiastical superiors, will form a Christian front against the powers of darkness and destruction which go about the world seeking whom they may devour.

* * *

Those who predicted the outcome of the events of this planning find little consolation in their results. Those who advocate more work instead of less, more wheat and corn and cotton instead of so little amount that we are obliged to import foodstuffs from abroad, have consistently advocated more money in the pay envelope on a basis of an annual wage which would remain an annual wage despite the fine machinery of government which persists in sifting every third dime from the laborers' pay envelopes into the coffers of the private coiners and regulators of money.

* * *

ABROAD we discover conditions little better than they are at home as we close the book of 1937.

The world grieves because of the most bloody civil war in all history which has made a shambles of Spain.

• America is saddened at the unreasonable methods chosen by Japan to widen her activities on the mainland of Asia.

* * *

Civilization — what is left of it — stands aghast as one-quarter of the world's population is directly affected by undeclared wars and while the remaining three-fourths of the earth's population is engaged in building battleships and armaments and manufacturing munitions and lethal gases at a rate never before contemplated in the wildest dreams of a jingoist.

Soon the entire world will be engaged in an indescribable, undeclared war as its dictators, its parliaments and its congresses continue the policies which have characterized 1937.

* * *

"Peace on earth to men of good will!"

It was planned that way by Jesus Christ. Peace and prosperity together come from God **provided nations and rulers are men of good will.**

EDITORIAL Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

Social justice is for all. No class has a patent upon it. No class, nevertheless, can do without it.

A re-statement of this whole truth is necessary at this juncture when so many individuals are of the opinion that this national newspaper **SOCIAL JUSTICE** should content itself with damning the industralists and the financialist as it makes unreasonable demands for the laborer and farmer.

The policy of this paper is to help destroy the class conflict which characterized the age that is passing and to replace it with class co-operation in the age that is dawning.

The policy of this paper is to teach the doctrine of plenty for all and justice to all. We will not advocate the heresy of stealing from one class and giving to another class.

We invite all classes to join in abolishing the loaded dice of an immortal financial system which, to our mind, is the chief cause of social injustices viewed from an economic angle.

Charles E. Coughlin

New Deal Hit Hard By Loss Of Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

from Democratic ranks. More than half of Roosevelt's own leaders, principally from the south, joined the opposition, including Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means committee; Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the banking committee; Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chairman of the judiciary committee; and Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, member of the appropriations committee and a powerful New Deal figure in the lower chamber.

Representative Fred A. Hartley, Republican of New Jersey, made the motion to recommit.

Amendments Weaken Bill

Previously, Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the labor committee and in charge of the bill, has approved all sorts of amendments, leaving the measure emasculated of most of its original provisions. So much so, that Rayburn, in pleading for its passage, felt it necessary to point out that incongruities could be ironed out in a joint conference with the Senate.

Among the amendments accepted by Mrs. Norton was one exempting from the bill's provisions all labor engaged in the production or processing, handling or marketing of agricultural products.

Rayburn was dejected by the defeat. Completely exhausted, leaning against the "majority" table, he said:

"It is plenty bad, all right. I feel terribly about it."

While Tammany representatives from New York went down the line with the president, Mrs. Norton's own delegation from New Jersey voted 10 to 4 against him.

Stung by this desertion and the defeat of the bill, the labor chairman declared:

"I have never seen such trading in my life. I think the south will live to regret what it did tonight."

She said whatever action was taken hereafter, was "up to the committee." While the recommittal does not completely kill all chances for the legislation, even supporters of the measure agree that the wages and hours bill in its present form cannot be revived. Representative O'Connor, one of its staunchest friends, said just before the vote that "never yet has an important bill that was recommitted seen the light again."

Adopts Guild In Place of Labor War

(Continued from Page 1)

some extent, still the number of jobless decreased from 316,000 in January to 178,000 in August. "The number of insured workers in January amounted to 866,000," the dispatch says, "in June to 1,030,000, and it is estimated that this figure rose in September to 1,040,000."

Planners of the revision of the social order declare that the transformation will guide employers and employes through two periods. In the first, employers will be banded in employers' associations, and workers in trade unions. In the second, both will be represented in the same corporation or syndicate. By this time trade unions, as such, will have disappeared and independent employer associations will have dissolved.

For the present, however, the new Chamber of Commerce will control the federations of artisans, shopkeepers, industralists and traders, and other capital groups. The government instrumentality. Gwerkschaftsbund, will be the trade union of workers.

Both in its primary phases and future plan the corporative revision is an application of the principles of Social Justice outlined by Pope Pius in "Quadragesimo Anno," and often enunciated by Father Coughlin.

The encyclical propagated by Pius followed an earlier work of his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII, who in the encyclical "Rerum Novarum," referred to as the Magna Charta of the social order—lamented the oppression of the laboring classes, the domination of wealth, and detailed the original "Social Justice" program.

Social Justice Presents

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

"Perfidious Albion"

THE most significant result of the recent dangerous international incident, the sinking by Japanese naval aviators of the American gunboat "Panay," was the self-restraint evident in the reaction of the American people.

Even the press of the nation, generally speaking, tempered its indignation and counseled cool-headedness.

The official attitude of the government obviously reflected the will for peace which has characterized every broad manifestation of public opinion consistently since the World war.

Valuable, too, to those Americans who are on the alert to detect non-American influences, which tend to undermine the deliberate determination of our people to keep out of foreign military and diplomatic entanglements, was an attendant circumstance to the tense hours immediately following the first news of the "outrage" perpetrated against an American naval vessel engaged in protecting the property of the Standard Oil Company.

The British government attempted to "chisel in" on the deliberations of our State Department, to "help" our government shape its policy on a matter which was distinctly **our own business.**

This action on the part of the British government was in harmony with its effort to force our government to take the lead in declaring war-breeding sanctions against the Japanaese government.

The British government has vastly more eggs in the Chinese basket than has the American government. Britain should take the lead if it is necessary to chastize Japan.

Furthermore, Japan is prosecuting an imperial policy identical—if more difficult—with the policy which built the British Empire. **The United States supposedly is not interested in imperialism.**

Thus the American people have re-discovered the most active and powerful enemy to our neutrality and they have bolstered their self-confidence by demonstrating their aloofness **from the passions which make wars.**

They should be on their guard, however, not to become blandly complacent.

American public opinion was overwhelmingly against war in 1916—the people re-elected an unpopular president on the theory that "he kept us out of war."

The British interests, who at that time were bending every effort to get us into the war **to save England and the empire,** were advised by their American co-conspirators that public opinion in America was violently against war.

It is reported that Lord Northcliffe, the big British newspaper man and propagandist, responded:

"That can be changed in six months!"

The record shows that Lord Northcliffe was right. A controlled American press whipped up the slumbering hate in the hearts of a hundred million Americans.

In less than six months we were in the war **and paying for it!**

Deserved Defeat

NEW DEAL administration leaders fought until the last minute to put over the Wage-and-Hours bill—but the top-heavy New Deal House of Representatives defeated it, sent it back to the Committee on Labor.

They recommitted the bill despite the last minute warning of House-leader Rayburn that such action would mean "the definite defeat of wage-hour legislation."

Thus the Special Session of Congress, called by the president against the better judgment of his Congressional advisers, ends with its foremost objective unrealized and with the greater part of the program, mapped out for it by the president, untouched.

Chairwoman Mary Norton of the House Labor Committee blamed the defeat of the Labor Bill on the "usual selfish lobbies".

"Every man who voted to recommit the bill," said Mrs. Norton, "may count his vote against the underprivileged and suffering inarticulate people of the country who are working for starvation wages."

Mrs. Norton should not be permitted "to get away" with that kind of an explanation of the most recent major defeat of a New Deal nostrum.

Mrs. Norton should and does know that, until the president began asking for legislation which is out of harmony with our republican form of government, the most powerful and the most successful lobby in Washington was the president's own lobby.

Secondly, Mrs. Norton does an injustice to many members of Congress when she charges that their votes against the Labor bill were votes against "workers for starvation wages."

The bill which the Labor Committee reported out was an unworkable hodge-podge which even the chairwoman herself could not support—after the petition she sponsored had brought it up on the floor for a vote.

The bill was so faulty that Mrs. Norton **offered scores of amendments in a frantic last-minute effort to give it some semblance of workability** that would justify conscientious Congressmen in voting for it.

The straight thinking citizen, rich or poor, knows that the great obstacle to constructive reform in this country today is the inability or the unwillingness of the administration and its Congressional satellites to frame legislation which gives even a promise of meeting the factual problems facing the country.

Congressional Logic

IT is reported that a New Deal Congressman from a large industrial area, where CIOism has considerable political importance, "blew his top" when the Wage-and-Hours Bill was defeated.

He had voted for the administration's Farm Bill, previously passed by the House. The failure of so many of his New Deal colleagues from the farm states to vote for the irrational Labor Bill caused him to lose his poise.

"When is that Farm Bill coming back to the House " he blazed, inferring that he was going to change his vote when the report of the Conference Committee ("compromising" the versions of the Farm Bill as passed by the House and Senate) comes back to the House for final passage.

Presumably, he voted for the Farm Bill because he believed in it. Presumably, he will vote against it, when the final vote is taken, because he wants to get even with his farm state colleagues.

Entirely apart from the questionable merits of the Farm Bill, it is possible that the House will reject a principle which it has already approved—**simply because a determining number of "labor" politicians think that political horse-trading is more important than reasoned conviction.**

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE typical American, as judged by the mandate Mr. Roosevelt says the people gave him, believes that the president and the politicians have magic powers.

The typical American should be disabused of that delusion before he again goes to the polls.

He should be convinced of one thing at least: that Mr. Roosevelt and all the politicians in Christendom cannot charm away our collective, complete dependence on industry and agriculture.

Ages before Mr. Roosevelt or his kind were dreamed of, the human race as a whole staved off dissolution only through the gifts of nature and the toil of brains and hands.

Industry and agriculture are the indispensibles for existence of millionaire and dolester alike.

They are the heart beat and the alimentary systems of the human race.

It follows from their primary and unqualified importance that agriculture and industry should not be tinkered with by people who do not know what they are doing (even politicians).

Tinkerers with industry and agriculture, tinker with the very life of the nation — and that is what has been going on in Washington during the last few weeks.

Take the Wages-and-Hours bill, for instance.

The president heralded to the nation his call for a special session of Congress "to fulfill the people's mandate" as regards labor, agriculture and a few other things the president read into "the mandate."

The typical American took it for granted that the president had an organized program to present to the Congress.

There had been much bitterness throughout the nation against the House Rules Committee because it failed to "report out" the administration bill to regulate nationally the hours and wages of labor. The typical American (if he thought at all) thought that the Rules Committee was blocking a bit unfailing Roosevelt magic.

With the backing of this kind of "public indignation," New Deal leaders started circulating a petition among the members of the House so that the Rules Committee might be discharged and the bill brought directly before the House.

The petition was successful. The way was made clear for the laboring man's millenium.

Then and only then did the typical American (if he was sufficiently interested) find out that there were dead spots in the master's magic.

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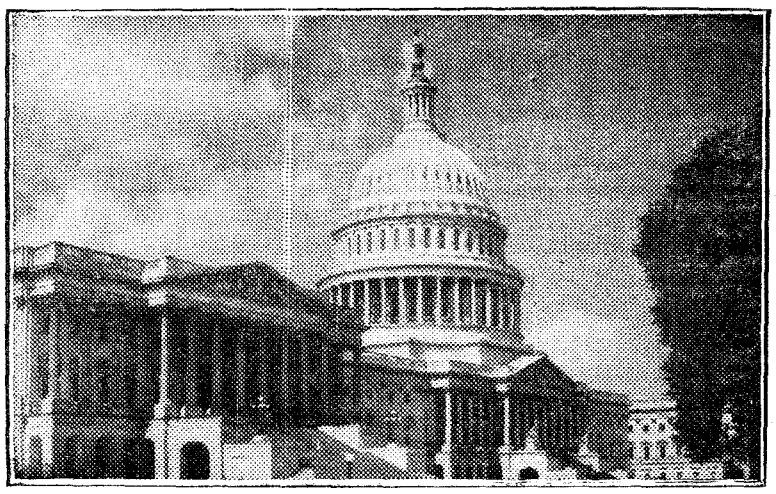


RECORDINGS FROM CONGRESS

Farm Bill Is Certain to Do Five Things

By Hon. John M. Robsion
Representative from Kentucky

The farm bill is as confusing and complicated as a Chinese puzzle. Those opposed to the bill insist that they oppose it because it will not give the American farmers the American market, and neither does the bill give any assurance to the American farmer that he will receive the cost of production, and neither will it put the farms and farm workers on a parity with industry and industrial workers, but it will place every farm and farmer in this land under the heels of a few bureaucrats here in Washington.

Out of this jumble of confusion and uncertainty, there are some features that do appear definite and certain:

1. The bill before us is unconstitutional and will be so held by the Supreme Court, if that court follows the same rule laid down in the Butler case when it passed on the constitutionality of the AAA, and the rule laid down in Carter against Carter Coal Co., in 1936;

2. There will be expended of the taxpayers' money approximately $565-million annually;

3. There is no doubt but what this measure if adopted, will regiment and enslave the American farmer. Every farm and farmer of this country will be put under the domination of one man, the Secretary of Agriculture;

4. If this bill carries out the purposes, as claimed by some of its proponents, it will cut down consumption, it will create unemployment and add to the relief roll;

5. It will encourage production of farm products in foreign countries and reduce our world markets and at the same time, turn over much of our American markets to foreigners.

Wage-Hour Bill Unnecessary If Work Is to Be Done by Czechs

Shoe Factories Now Work Part Time While State Department Talks for More Trade Treaties

By Hon. Bert Lord
Representative from New York

I speak in behalf of the workers in a great industry who stand to lose their jobs should the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Czecho Slovakia be made in favor of the Bata Shoe Co. In my district we have a number of manufacturers, the largest of which is the Endicott Johnson Corporation. This corporation is the second largest in the nation and the third largest in the world. I want to tell you something about conditions under which my people work.

For many years they have worked an 8-hour day, five days a week, or 40 hours a week.

The workers, not including the salaried people, earn an average salary of $27 a week when they are working full time. In addition to this they have free recreation parks, swimming pools, tracks for horse racing, ball fields, picnic grounds, and all outdoor sports. They also have free hospitalization and free medical care for the workers and their families.

The corporation builds homes for the workers at wholesale prices, sells them at cost with a small down payment, with weekly or monthly payments, and an interest rate of 3 per cent.

In addition to all this, if business is profitable, after a reasonable salary is paid to the corporation, and interest at 6 per cent is paid to the stockholders, the balance is returned passage? In fact, who wrote it?

What about the present much-discussed, little-acted-upon farm bill? Who is insisting upon its

"I have not yet discovered a single member of Congress who honestly is for the bill and who does not secretly wish its defeat," says to the workers in bonuses. Therefore when the industry is prosperous the workers not only have good wages, but also have their share of the profit of the concern.

The 20,000 people employed in our factories are not the only ones affected.

With a family of five to each worker, 100,000 people are directly affected when they work on short time as they are doing now. But another 100,000 are indirectly affected—the butcher, the baker, the grocer and all lines of trade, which may be far more important than the business we may possibly get from the foreign countries.

Czecho Slovakia is a small country in Europe, about whom we have known little and cared less. Today they are a menace to the prosperity it is a menace to the prosperity and well-being of the shoe workers of our nation.

They have a population of about 12 or 14 million people, and they have located there, the Bata Shoe Co., which is the largest shoe manufacturing concern in the world.

They not only have plants in Czecho Slovakia but in 10 other countries, including England, France, India, Syria, the Netherlands, and many others.

They have more than 3,000 retail stores throughout the United States, with 35 in the United States. They have succeeded fairly well in controlling the shoe industry of the world.

From fewer than 180,000 pairs imported into the United States in 1935, the number of cemented shoes imported in 1936 increased to more than 1,000,000 pairs, or more than 500 per cent. In the first four months of 1937 there was an increase of more than 300 per cent over 1936.

If this same ratio continues throughout 1937, imports will total between three and four million pairs of shoes coming into this country from Czecho Slovakia.

This one concern, the Bata Shoe Co., will have taken about 4 per cent of the shoes industry of the United States against 100 manufacturers we have here.

The Bata Shoe Co. is delivering in the United States the shoe that competes most with our trade at $1.17½ a pair. The cost of manufacture in this country would be $1.47 or more per pair. One concern recently lost one order of more than $350,000 and more than $1,000,000 this year, all to the Bata Shoe Co.

There is no question that this foreign company can manufacture shoes for less than we can, because of lower living conditions and their lower wage scale. According to compiled statistics, girls under 18 years of age are employed at about 13 cents an hour, boys under 13 years at about 18 cents an hour, and they have an average wage of about 28 cents an hour for all their employes.

The average wage in the United States is more than 51 cents an hour, and in the factories I represent, it is about 67 cents an hour.

At the present time business is poor; our employes are working three days a week, 8 hours a day, or 24 hours a week.

President Roosevelt has called upon industry to employ more labor and is holding hearings on a proposed reciprocal trade agreement which has for its purpose the lowering of the too little protection we have on shoes.

Suppose we traded our shoe industry with them and sold them all the goods they buy abroad; we would still be the loser.

The Czecho Slovakian factories and stores have been such a menace to France that they have passed laws to control and reduce the number of their stores. We may wake up when it is too late.

A few days ago there was great rejoicing in the well of this House because enough signers had been secured to bring the wage-and-hour bill before the House for consideration.

What good is a wage-hour bill going to do us if our manufacturing is to be done in Czecho Slovakia?

When All's Said and Done, Who Wants the Old Bill?

By Hon. William Lemke
Representative from N. Dakota

Not a single farm organization now defends this bill. Even Ed. O'Neil of the Farm Bureau, whom we once suspected of being the bill's daddy, now disowns this monstrosity. He says the Secretary of Agriculture is running out on him. I am very much afraid that his members have walked out on him.

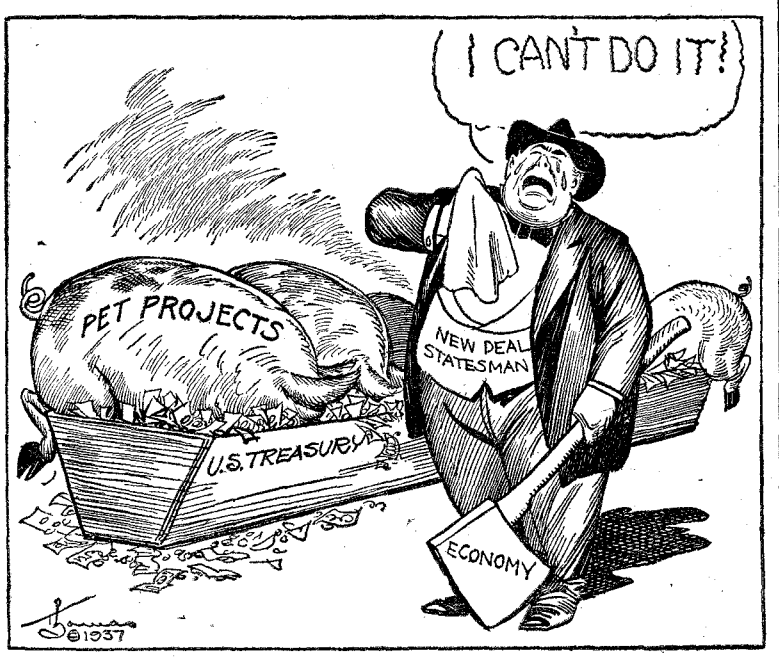
So far I have not received a single letter from a farmer in my own state or any other state who does not ask me to oppose some part of the bill.

Chairman Smith of the Senate Agricultural Committee emphatically denies that the bill is his creation. Chairman Jones of the House Agricultural Committee, with equal emphasis, denies that he is its father. Its proponents cannot even estimate what it will cost.

The fact remains, however, that regardless of the sponsors or authors of the farm bill, it attempts to curtail production through the misuse of soil and water conservation.

During the first nine months of this year we imported 437,941 head of cattle, 157,000 head of hogs and in addition 151,926,644 pounds of meat and meat substitutes. We imported 84,828,124 bushels of corn, more than 119,000,000 pounds of cotton and in addition 136,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth and more than $44-million worth of other cotton products.

We are all for soil and water conservation, observed Mr. Lemke, but we want it honestly administered and not misused for the purpose of restricting our own production so that the brainless bureaucrats may import from foreign countries what our own farmers ought to produce.



The Hand That Slew A Million Little Pigs
—Thomas in the Netroit News

Small Yield Doesn't Mean High Prices

By Hon. William L. Nelson
Representative from Missouri

The farm proposal is based largely on the thought that a small yield means a high price. This is not true; small yields have frequently brought low prices, and large yield have high prices; in fact, throughout a term of years, if you will return to the official figures of the United States department of agriculture, you will find that the corn farmer of this country, the average farmer, has gotten more for a good crop than he has when he had a crop failure.

In 1930 the corn yield of the United States was a record high. We had 3,715,000,000 bushels. That crop brought an average price of 61 cents a bushel; in other words it brought $1,873,000,000. Keep these figures in mind.

In 1934 the corn yield was very low; it was below 1,381,000,000 bushels, and it sold at 85 cents. It brought not $1,873,000,000, but only $1,381,000,000. Despite a somewhat smaller price for the big 1930 crop, the farmers of this country got $700-million more for it than they did for the short crop.

Small Farmers Already Have Enough Scarcity

By Hon. August H. Andresen
Representative from Minnesota

I am opposed to compulsory control whether it becomes effective in 1938 or 1958. It is un-American and unsound, and any attempt made here to write immediate or future control should be voted down by the committee and by the House.

I have received hundreds of letters during the past two weeks during the consideration of this debate on this bill against the compulsory provisions. The letters are coming from the small farmers who have only 40 or 80 or 100 acres of land, who tell me they are opposed to compulsion in any form for the reason that they are now unable to produce enough feed on their farms to feed their dairy cattle and livestock.

Farm Waste Incompatible With Justice

By Hon. Alfred N. Phillips
Representative from Connecticut

I have been brought up under the old New England doctrine that waste is sinful and that the individual must serve the community by some occupation whereby he delivers some return to the community. If he does not do that, that in itself you might say is sinful.

That is the old code there in New England. When I see a bill drawn up with a philosophy of scarcity back of it rather than a philosophy of plenty, it is very hard for me to go along with it. Unemployment is increasing in New England.

You may say "Help the farmer and he will buy goods from New England." That is not the whole story. There are people in my district who need cotton clothes. There are people in my district who need food. Have we so broken down in imagination that we cannot find a system of distribution to distribute farm raised and needed goods from the farmer to the consumer instead of operating on an economy of scarcity and cutting off the farmers' productiveness?

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A Few Helpful Job-Hunting Hints

Right Attitude Is Difference Between Success and Defeat

By Theresa E. DeVille

It is depressing to be out on the street without a job, without a pay check, without the common necessities of life. But you are not alone in your misery. Others too are discouraged, depressed, dismal. And this last is their worst enemy. It keeps them from the very thing that they want—a job.

If you want to succeed in your most important job—the job of getting a job—you must keep cheerful, and be sure that it is not an assumed cheerfulness. This can be best accomplished by associating with cheerful, enthusiastic and successful companions. Later, when you have landed your job, you can held those less fortunate than you.

Above all, **keep well.** You need your health now, more than ever. Keep busy. **Finding a new position is a job in itself. It is now your only job. Keep cheerful.** It is easy to become discouraged. Don't do it. Smile. Frowns and long faces are never welcome, but cheerfulness and enthusiasm are contagious wherever you are. **Keep at it.** Nothing is gained by wishing. The more people you see, the more contacts you make, the more jobs you will hear about. Use every method, every channel and all your energy. So be persistent.

Self Honesty Always Pays

Analyze yourself. What firms have you worked for, and how long? What were your duties? Have you been working your way up in a business sense, as well as financially? Have you stuck to one line of endeavor, or have you jumped around? In the latter case, what are you best fitted for and do the best? Put those down on paper and be honest; you may fool yourself, but you cannot fool others for long. Be frank and utterly truthful.

Now—**answer advertisements.** Be sure that you are what they ask for in their ad. If you can't fill in in every particular, don't answer it. You are wasting your time and theirs. Then—if you "check and double check" write them. **List your successes, every one of them.** They count in the eyes of any employer. They are your plus values he can expect to get from you and therefore your strongest selling points.

Did you have ideas in your former position that were useful to that business? If so, state them. Did you plug profit leaks? Then you are valuable.

Make your letter a good one. Don't say, "I saw your ad in the ———." Again, don't say, "If your position pays $15,000 or more I will be glad to consider it." Such statements ruin your chances. Typewrite your letter. Make it neat, concise, to the point. State your education, then your former positions, and lastly your plus values.

Be Concise, Sincere In Job Appeal

Insert your own advertisements. They cost money, but properly written, they are worth every cent they cost. Also, they show initiative. No tricky ad. Be straightforward, concise, sincere in your description of yourself, but into it put all the enthusiasm, thought and talent you have at your command; for you are calling upon some of the biggest firms in the business world. Your ad is, in fact, YOU, setting out to present your case to hundreds of prospective buyers of your service. Upon their reaction to it will depend the effectiveness of your offer. So make it good. You can, and you MUST.

Selling yourself! That's job hunting. If you were in an employer's place you would be interested in anyone who could save you money and you would want to hire anyone who could make more money for you and your business. You would surround yourself with alert, aggressive people who were working for your interests, as well as their own.

Defeatest Mood Is a Drawback

If you can forget yourself and your problems and can concentrate on your abilities, if you can put yourself in the other man's place and talk to him from the angle of his own interests, you need not worry for you have learned to sell yourself and are on the way up.

Be neat, be straightforward, be businesslike; offer your plus values, be convincing in your argument or reason why you will be a good investment when put on the payroll.

See your friends and acquaintances. But remember, be cheerful, be on your toes. Don't come to them with a long face, a discouraged, grumpy disposition. Don't have the attitude, "O, what's the use?" Keep your spirits up. They will be 100 per cent for you if you do, and will do more for you than if you were discouraged, nervous and afraid of your own shadow. No one wants to hire such a man or woman.

Then when you secure an interview, don't slump into the first chair you reach. Stand until he invites you to sit down. Don't do all the talking. Get your prospective employer to talk of his needs, his business. Then you can show him where you can fill in, where you can help him. Try to clinch the job then and there. But if he insists that "he will call you in a few days" don't press him further. To do so would be spoiling your chances.

Use Discretion Asking Salary

Now leave his office and use your head. See your former employers, your influential friends who know something about you. Ask them to 'phone or write this prospective employer and be sure that he does then and there. Wait a few days. Call up your prospective employer on the 'phone or go to see him again. "Yes, Jones," he will say, "I have been hearing a lot about you. I am convinced you are the man for this place."

Now comes salary. Perhaps he will ask you to mention a sum. If he does, hesitate for a second. But for a second only. You have already made inquiries and know what the job should pay. All right, set a price. His turn to hesitate. He says, "It is more than I wanted to pay for this particular position." All right; ask him to name a figure. He does. More than you had hoped for!

Your impulse is to jump at it and clinch the deal. Don't do it. It would cheapen yourself. Go slowly. Hesitate, and then say, "Of course, if that is all you feel you can afford, it will have to be satisfactory to me. It isn't so much a question of money as it is a question of opportunity. When do you want me to start?" And there you are.

Courtesy Aid In Holding Job

Remember your interview, be neat in appearance. A hair cut, clean collar, well fitting clothes, well pressed, they need not be expensive—in fact, should not be. Shoes shined. Then, watch yourself—your actions. Be confident, yet not overbearing. No one wants to hire a timid person. A self-reliant, dependable and aggressive man is wanted. Be courteous, be calm, be businesslike. State your case briefly, clearly and without boasting or conceit.

Then, when you have your job, watch your manners. Be courteous, be kind, be willing at all times. Watch yourself in the little things, such as, "please," "thank you," etc. Many a business has been ruined, not because of poor management, but because the employes did not watch their manners. They were not polite. Customers dropped from their list, the business failed, and men and women were thrown out of work.

"Be Neat ... Straightforward ... Business-like"

—Picture by Ewing Galloway.

Sell yourself to an employer as you would a good investment. That's the policy to follow when job-hunting. Have confidence in yourself and drop the "what's the use" attitude. It's the biggest liability of an unemployed person.

This effective little article on "How to Hunt for a Job" is not just a lot of theory and "pep" talk. Its psychology of success has been tried and proven in the laboratory of actual experience. The article is written and edited by individuals who know exactly what they are talking about. You, Young Reader—or Old—are welcome to benefit by our experience.

Self-Confidence Is Half the Battle

—Wide World Photo.

A discouraged, depressed attitude is the worst enemy of anyone trying to snag the elusive job. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm are important aids. Be persistent. The more contacts you make, the more opportunities will come your way.

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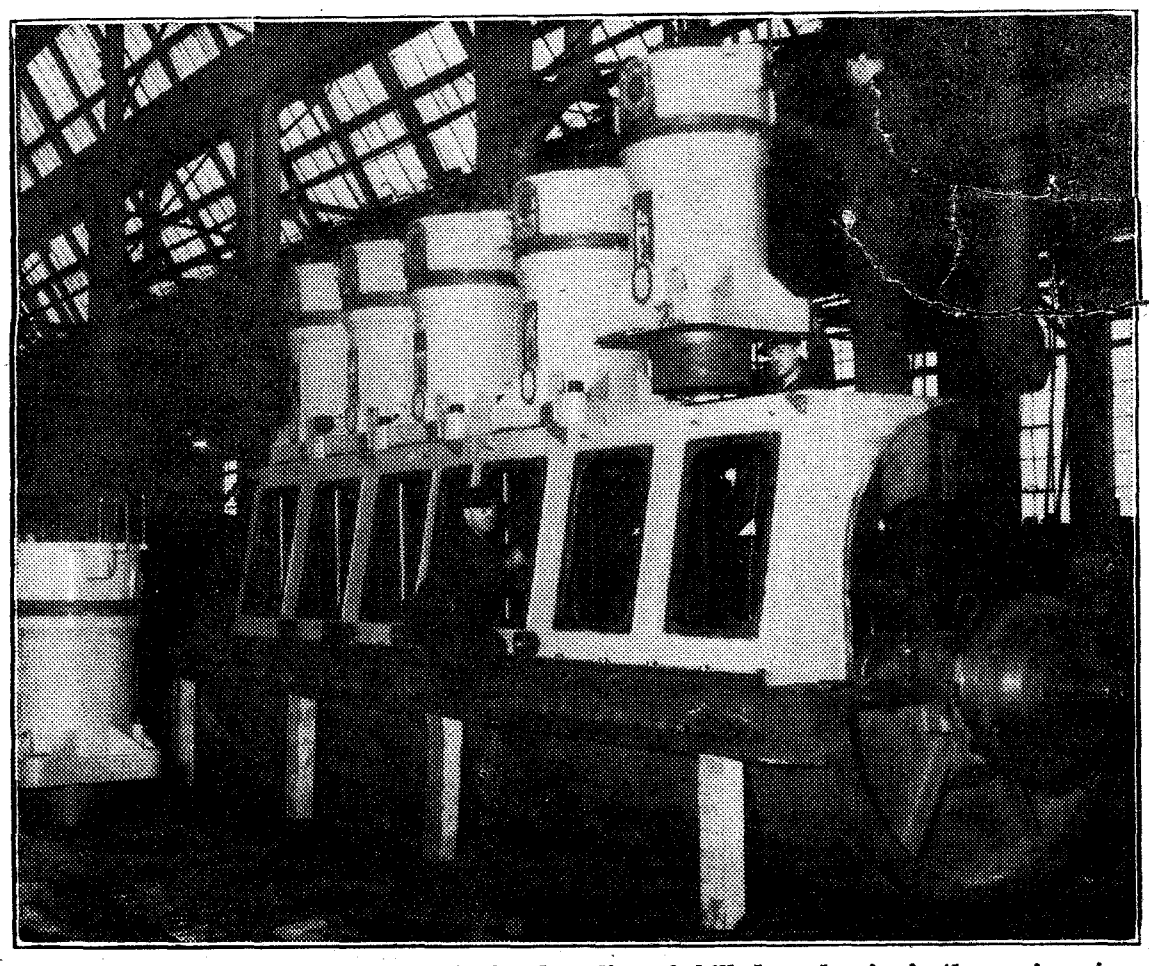
Youth Should Study Own Nature



The erector stands at the end of a long line of skilled mechanics in the engineering manufacturing world. If you can make a success of the vocation as an erector, you need never worry about your future. Diesel engine being assembled in the Washington Iron Works, Seattle, Wash. Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Task of Skilled Erector Is to Assemble Machine

The trade of erecting or assembling ranks foremost among the basic trades in the metal manufacturing group. It is basic because it touches so wide a field in this mechanical age of ours and because without it our civilization could not long continue.

The young lad spending an afternoon with his toys building an engine, a derrick or a bridge is an erector in the making. This is one of the most fascinating of trades, not only for children but for grown-ups as a life work. The erector sees the finished product. He not only sees it, but he has an opportunity to help put it together so that it does appear as a finished product.

The other tradesmen along the line in metal trade manufacturing must be content to work on some small part; seldom do they see the finished product. But the erector sees the many small parts assembled, fitted and erected under his direction and labor into one glorious machine.

Work Calls For Much Skill

The erector stands at the end of a long line of skilled mechanics in the engineering manufacturing world. For we are concerned in this little talk only with the machine erector. He receives the parts as they are machined, forged and cast to assemble them into a complete machine or part of a large machine. At your next opportunity, go into the pump department of your city water-works and inspect carefully the machines that do your city pumping.

Try to count the number of individual pieces in each one of these pumps. Note how smoothly and gracefully the moving parts work together. Picture to yourself the skill with which this was assembled and erected. Could you even begin to move these parts around, raise them one on top of the other, balance them nicely while you did the fitting, connecting and bolting together? I think you will agree that just this much of the work requires high skill.

Job Requires Bench Training

It is true that the erector receives the parts already machined. With this he has little to do. But there is much filing, scraping and fitting. The erector must understand thoroughly the machinist trade and, as a matter of fact, he spends much of his training time at the machine and bench. He must be more than a machinist.

He must be a mechanic with the instinct of a builder, a man who sees things in their entirety, and who can foresee the relation of one part to another. He must have a fine judgment about the easiest and best manner of handling and moving heavy weights.

Each new job requires a new judgment that seems to come from the skilled erector almost instinctively and without apparent thought.

Machine Trade Comes First

A young man as an apprentice in a locomotive shop once told me how he marveled at the skill of the mechanic with whom he had been placed to work. They were erecting steam locomotives. This erector seemed to think ahead and knew just exactly what the next best move would be. Would everything seemed hopelessly confused and impossible to the young apprentice, the erector would raise this jack a bit, lower the other or by some magic touch bring everything into its proper place and with the proper fit.

If you are ambitious to be an erector — a machine erector—learn well, first of all, the machine trade. Then apprentice yourself in an erecting shop where a great variety of machines are assembled. Be sure that you learn well the language of the shop—the blueprint.

Prints More Complicated

Generally, the prints that the erector must work by are a slightly higher language than that of the machinist. They are usually assembled drawings and hence more complicated. And, finally, to be a first-class erector, be sure that you cultivate an excellent and a rapid judgment. This would seem to be necessary in every walk of life, but it is doubly necessary in machine erecting. So much depends upon good judgment, based upon experience.

If you can make a success of this vocation as an erector, you need never worry about the future. A good mechanic in this class is always in demand. Appreciate every bit of general and technical education that you have the opportunity to acquire. If you have the necessary education with a thorough training you will be a highly prized mechanic. And remember, the erector stands at the end of a long line of skilled mechanics in one of the largest sectors of our modern industrial world.

You will be interested in having a schedule of work or experience that is considered necessary for the training of a good mechanic as an erector or assembler. The following schedule may be considered as typical.

Machine shop:

Milling Machine	**1200 hours**
Lathe	**600 hours**
Planer	**600 hours**
Shaper	**600 hours**
Bench and floor work	**3600 hours**
Assembling	**1720 hours**
Total	**8320 hours**

But no mechanic today can be considered a skilled craftsman without hard concentrating study on such subjects as the following:

English
Shop Mathematics
Sketching
Blueprint Reading
Mechanics
Strength of Materials
Shop Economics

Your Personal Preferences Guide to Choice of Vocation

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt
Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE

AT our last conference I promised to provide you with a simple and easily applied test by means of which you can put yourself into one of two broad classifications. And having done this you will be able to narrow the field of a choice of a life work.

Prof. Frommelt

This test that I am about to give you should not be considered as one of those sure fire tests about which the world is making so much noise. This little means of putting an identifying tag on yourself, along with all other such help that we will discuss in the future, should be considered merely as help and not as formula which provides only one right answer.

What I am driving at is this: As we have repeatedly emphasized in our recent discussions, all of us are, fortunately, so constituted as to make it possible, if necessary, that we adapt ourselves to a new and strange occupation and to execute this new task with reasonable success. In other words, we are a bundle of undeveloped possibilities which demand only our attention, our will power and our determination to make of any one of them a life work that will be acceptable both before God and man.

Study Your Own Preferences

On the other hand it is also true that most of us are born with certain tendencies or leanings, certain likes and dislikes. It is only natural, and the better part of common sense, to recognize such leanings when we attempt to fit ourselves into a suitable vocation.

Nevertheless, I should not fail to warn you, that after you have identified yourself according to the examination with which I am about to provide you, you should not consider this as fixed or final.

In other words, if the forces outside you, such as the conditions at home, the demands of your family, the changing industrial situation in your own community, make it necessary that you change your life work or vocation you should not hesitate for one single moment to do so. For, even though you recognize in yourself a certain tendency or leaning, it is not fatal if you disregard this hint that nature is giving you and, apparently, go directly contrary to its indications.

What Kind of Worker Are You?

I say that such a change may be advisable in the face of conditions over which you have no control. Then you should resolutely make the change without any thought of failure for having gone contrary to what appears to be a tendency or inclination with which nature and nature's God has provided you.

But let us get at this classification. The psychologists, as well as those who love to babble scientific terms, are referring these days to "introverts" and "extroverts". These two scientific names express two kinds of personalities that are in a sense quite fundamentally different. At least they would be found mentally different if any one of us were either all extrovert or all introvert. But such is not the case. The majority of us are a mixture of both, though one or the other trait may predominate. If so it is wise for us to recognize it when making a choice of our life work.

What is an introvert? For our purpose today we will consider that the young man who would rather work by himself, with his own ideas, without the help or co-operation of others is an introvert. He is the kind of young man who lives in a world of his own making, of his own thoughts and ideas and finds it less necessary to have the association of other human beings, not only for social purposes but in the working out of his vocation or life work.

Some Prefer To Work Alone

Some of us belong to this class. Being and working by ourselves predominates in our personality and makeup. We do not get lonesome for the "gab fest", the handshaking and back slapping, the raillery and the good natured fun poking that is always associated with a gathering of red blooded, two fisted young Americans. Those who belong to this class are not anti-social, they do not dislike human beings, they are not out and out hermits. But, if left to their own desires and inclinations, they would not go out of their way to seek the constant companionship of others.

If you find upon examining yourself carefully that you have these traits, put yourself down as an introvert or at least as an individual who can make his way through the world without the necessity

(Continued on Page 14)

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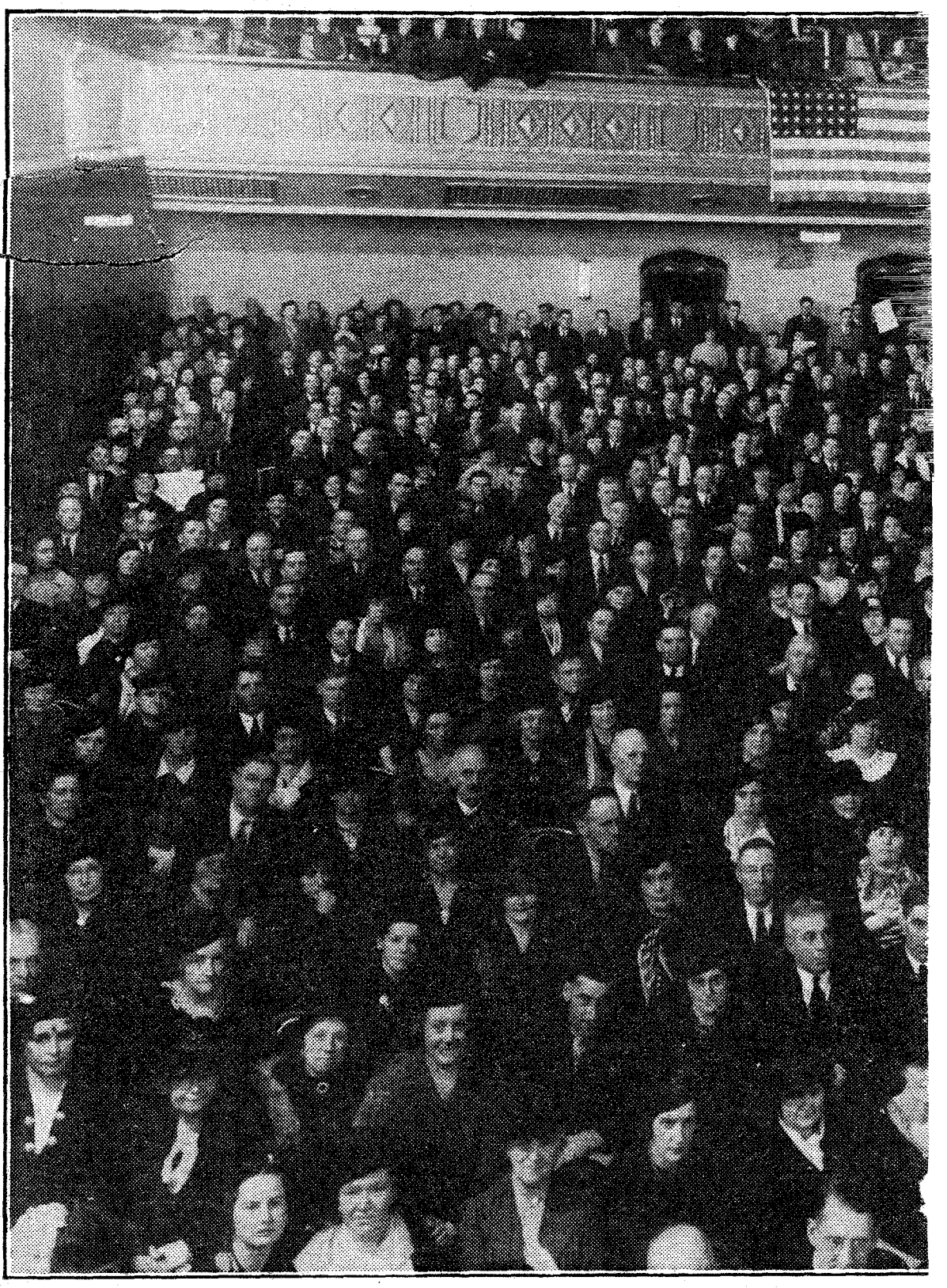
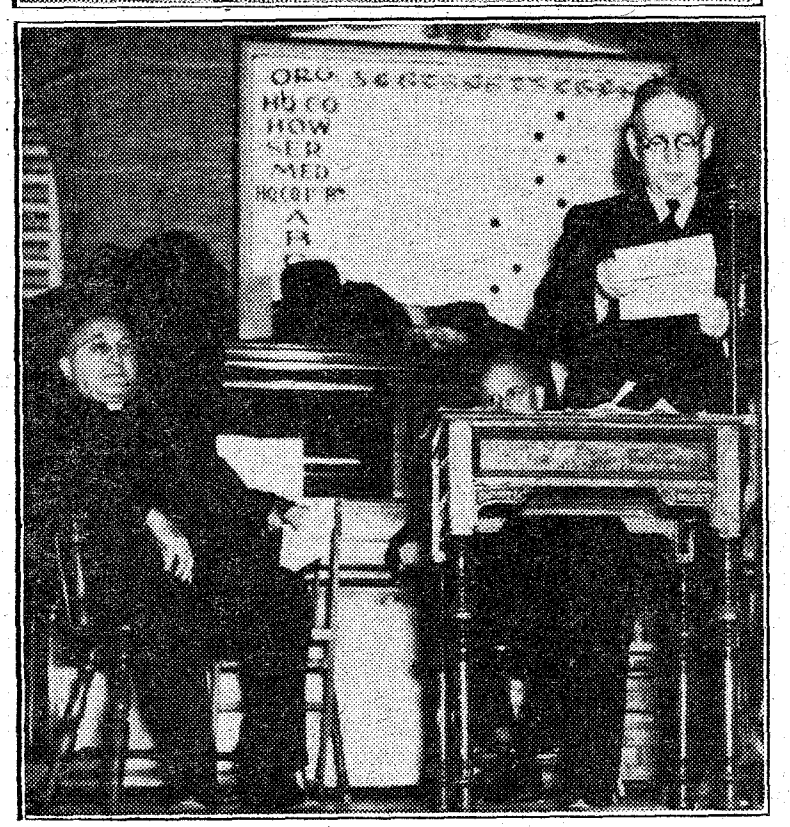
Year's End Finds Nation on





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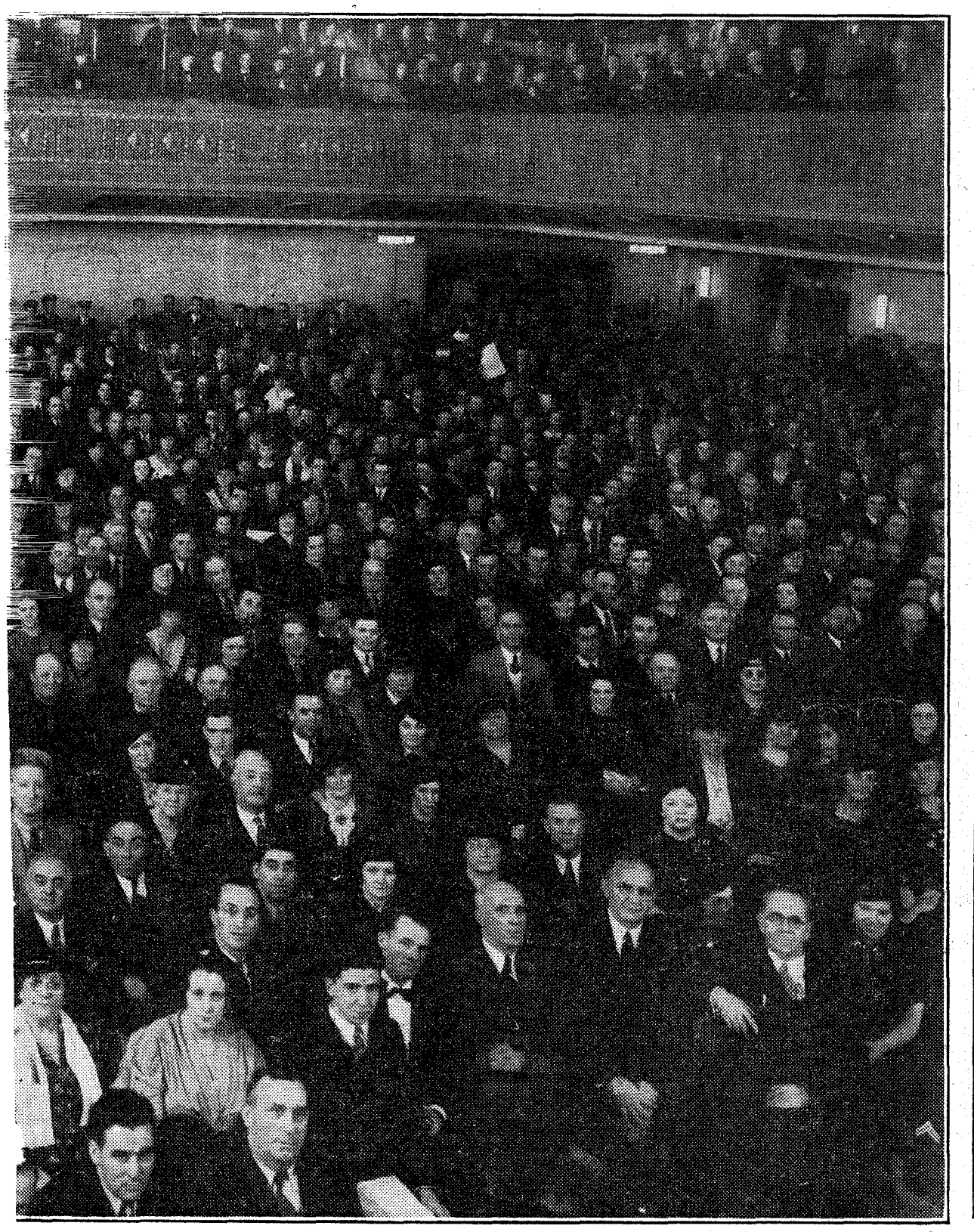
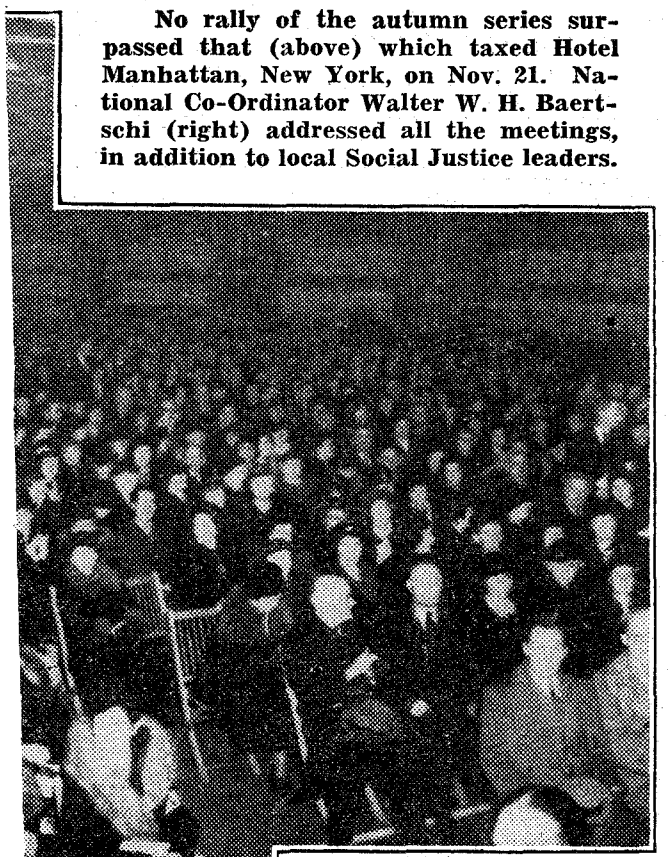
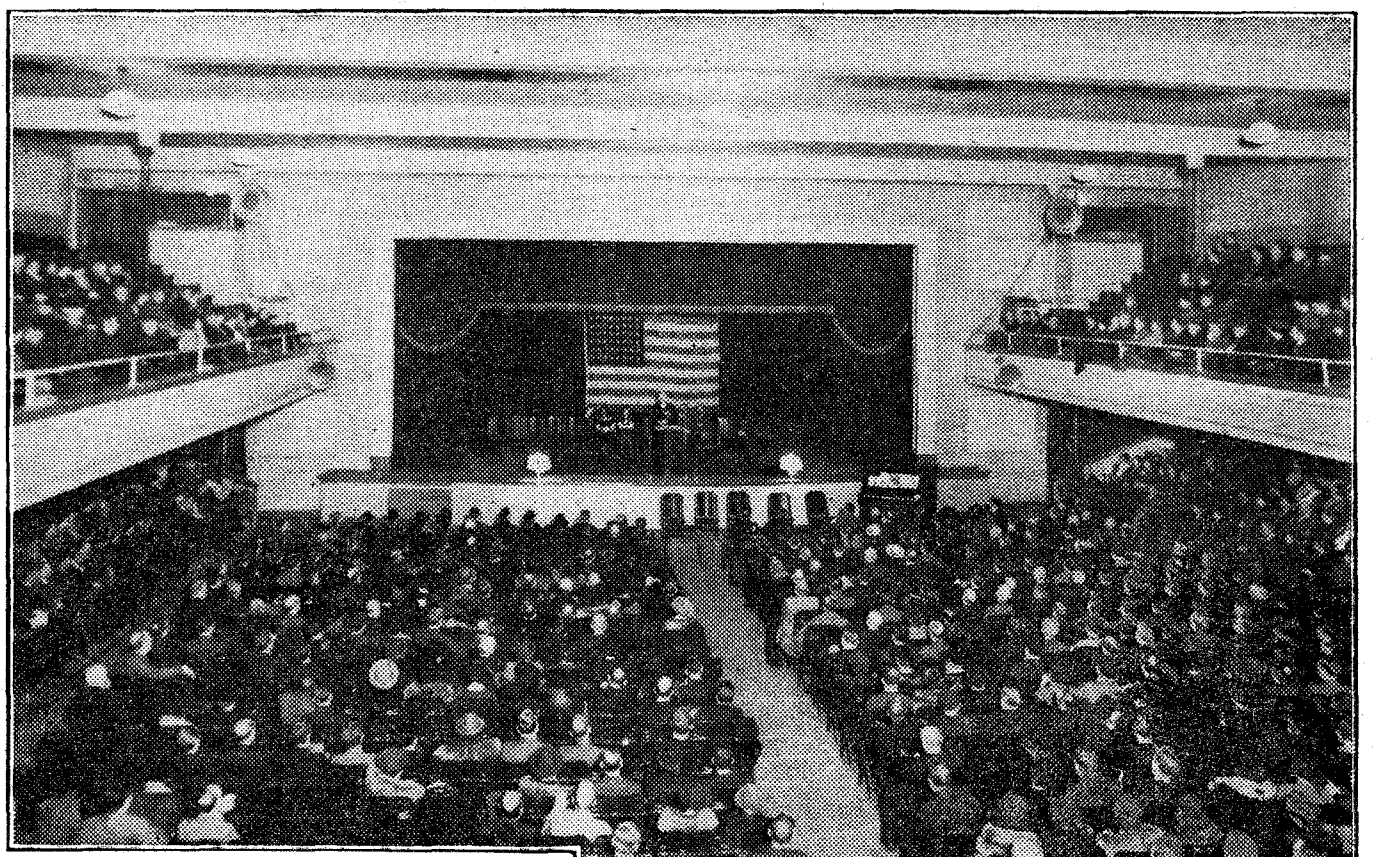
ire With Zeal for Social Justice



No rally of the autumn series surpassed that (above) which taxed Hotel Manhattan, New York, on Nov. 21. National Co-Ordinator Walter W. H. Baertschi (right) addressed all the meetings, in addition to local Social Justice leaders.





The zeal of crusaders, tempered with true Christian charity, characterized all Social Justice meetings. An educated public, committed to a program of Christian Social Justice for America, gave polite and attentive audience to the addresses. Reading from left to right are shown camera glimpses of meetings at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Springfield and Erie, Pa.

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Social Justice Favors Simplified Government

"I believe in the simplification of government and the further lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class."

—Fourteenth Principle of Social Justice.

Government simplification is a modern problem.

A century ago 70 percent of our people were on farms and less than 30 percent in our municipalities. There was, of course, no telephone, no motor car, no railroad to amount to anything and yet America was practically its same size, Texas excepted.

Today, population is centered in our cities and the tremendous addition of railroad, motor car and airplane, telephone and telegraph has made speed paramount in both transportation and communication.

Today, 3,072 counties exist, precisely as they existed centuries ago in the reign of George III of England, where a country was carved out on the theory that a judge could across it in a day on horseback.

County Unit Long Outmoded

The county is the most hopelessly outmoded unit of government, and yet there are 3,072 groups of county politicians with their families and their friends earnestly attempting to continue the obsoleted form, in a generation which has no use for it.

One hundred sixty three counties in Texas, 83 counties in Michigan, 61 counties in New York! The time has come to recognize the fundamental fact of transportation and communication and obliterate the endless duplication of activities which once were justified by the distance a horse could travel in a day.

The chief executive officer of the county is a sheriff, and a sheriff can travel 400 miles today with greater ease than he could travel 40 miles when the county system was established. Efficient state police systems have been organized throughout the country covering whole states and the work is duplicated by county police, or deputy sheriffs.

Many Cities Now Duplicate Function

The recording officer is the county clerk. Expansion of the postal facilities and the availability of the motor car would permit one county-seat where six formerly might have been necessary.

So with the coroner and the judges. They can travel far greater mileage by motor car than they could on horseback in the days of early England.

Assessors, drain commissioners, probate officers, district attorney or county prosecutors, school commissioners all have a facility of travel and communication undreamed of in the horseback days of the mother country, whose manners and customs were copied by colonial America.

More absurd than these criticisms on obsolescence is the fact that today great municipalities completely duplicate county territory. Take for example Cook county, Illinois, with half the people of Chicago not knowing what functions are county or municipal functions of government. Take Detroit, Michigan, and Wayne county, with greater Detroit almost the equivalent to the county.

In some instances the municipality has relieved itself entirely by combining its functions, most properly, with the county. Examples are St. Louis and Baltimore.

Simplification of government would not stop at the county. The problem of the township and the school district present similar problems of complexity. Following the tradition of early days, the township is still operating with functions absolute duplications of the county functions. When it comes to the school district, some progress has been made in the standard or central school, which brings together the pupils of a large area by bus transportation to new modern and efficient buildings.

Yet the work is only started. School after school is still conducted in America with one pupil and one teacher and many a township has difficulty in filling the offices with residents of the town.

One hundred eighty three thousand governments within the United States have the power to tax. These are the counties, the townships and the schools; the drainage levy and irrigation districts added to the federal government, the states and the municipalities.

The bill for local government is practically equivalent to the tax bill of the federal government.

In order to lift the crushing burden from the slender revenues of the laboring class government simplification is imperative.

Do Not Call Them "Victory" Parties

Just as we sought to discourage the stigma of "protest" in connection with Social Justice rallies held during Father Coughlin's absence from the radio, enthusiastic crusaders for Social Justice are now cautioned against designating their jollification affairs as "victory" celebrations.

There can be no "victory" until the principles of Social Justice reform the social and economic order in America. That day is not yet.

Thanksgiving for the return of Father Coughlin to the active leadership of the social justice movement, through the editorial columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** and over the nation's radios, is, of course, in order. But let these belated "Thanksgiving" days be also days of action.

The practical thing to do is to further the effectiveness of Father Coughlin's editorial message through a wider dissemination of the newspaper **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** This weekly news journal will reach into many areas with which the broadcasting contracts arranged for do not make contact; also, it will be constant, telling his message week after week beyond the time of the radio series.

Parties for the benefit of the broadcasting fund are being arranged in many parts of the country. These in all cases are under direction of the National Co-Ordinators and the local Moderators.

Committees in charge of these events are again reminded that **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is eager to publish news of your activities. Items for publication should be addressed directly to the Editor of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Catholic Tribune Welcomes News

From the Catholic Daily Tribune

"It is good to hear that Father Charles Coughlin will resume his radio broadcasts in the near future, with the permission of his Ordinary, Archbishop Edward Mooney, as stated in an NC dispatch.

"According to an AP dispatch 'Archbishop Mooney (also) gave formal permission to Father Coughlin to take over the duties of editorial counsellor for the weekly journal 'Social Justice.' "

An Old Question

From the Philadelphia Record

"It took four years of Hoover to teach the elementary lesson that business can't sell goods to people without money. Must we learn that lesson all over again?"

Bread Basket Now Bread Line

Francis Doolan in Newsdom

"If there is a man in the country who understands the new farm control bill in its entirety let him stand up and be counted. It seems to be a medley of familiar sour notes: price-fixing, processing taxes, acreage control, appeals to court, fines and imprisonment. It regiments the farmer.

"The farmer is losing not only his foreign market but his home market because bureaucrats in Washington want to tell him when and how to raise his spinach and what he shall charge for it.

"America, once the world's bread basket, no longer supplies the world. It can't feed itself."

We See By the Papers

From the Western Catholic, Quincy, Ill.

"In our issue of November 12, 1937 we wrote as follows in our T 'N' T column:

"'Father Coughlin kept us out of the British-controlled World Court when everything was set to hitch our country to that Court. Too bad Father Coughlin cancelled his radio program. America needs Father Coughlin now as never before! We ask our readers to pray God that Father Coughlin will arrange with his superiors to resume his broadcasting. Father Coughlin as a good, humble priest, will give himself over completely to authority as expressed by his superiors.'

"Today, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th, 1937, we read the above words with genuine pleasure.

"We knew and admired Father Coughlin for years and we backed him up in his magnificent addresses on Social Justice.

"We met and chatted with Archbishop Mooney during the Catholic Press Convention in Rochester last May, and we admired him very much.

"Father Coughlin made a few mistakes which his ecclesiastical superiors had to condemn! Father Coughlin like a big man and a noble priest acknowledged his mistakes and bowed to the will of his superiors! By so doing, Father Coughlin assumed the proportions of a big man, a great man—a giant among his admirers—yes ,even among his so-called enemies. We always felt that two big men like Archbishop Mooney, and Father Coughlin would get together and iron out the trouble! That's why we asked our readers on November 12th "to pray that Father Coughlin will arrange with his superiors to resume his broadcasting.

"Thanks be to God! According to press dispatches Father Coughlin has arranged with his superiors to return to the air after January 1st, 1938! Thanks be to God!"

They Sell 'Social Justice'

Spirited circulation gains and active additions to the ambitious sales organization of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** are reported weekly from many parts of the country. **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has been requested to publicize the addresses of the following new dealers:

Mrs. M. G. Supala of 1833 S. Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Illinois, announces that **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** as well as the book **"Money; Questions and Answers"** are now sold at the folfowing newsstands:

Soucek's Drug Store,
16th and Oak Park Ave.,
Berwyn, Ill.

Inside Newsstand,
Douglas "L" Station,
Ridgeland & Cermak Rd.,
Berwyn, Ill.

Inside Newsstand
Douglas "L" Sta.,
Oak Park & Cermak Road,
Berwyn, Ill.

Inside Newsstand,
Douglas "L" Sta.,
Cicero & Cermak Rd.,
Cicero, Ill.

Maxine Ruth Flick, 3425 E. 106th St., Chicago Ill., and her helpers sell **SOCIAL JUSTICE** in front of Goldblatt's store in Hammond, Indiana, at her home and in the vicinity of South Chicago, Ill. She sells the papers on Thursday nights in South Chicago and Saturday nights in Hammond.

Ample supplies of "back copies" and current editions of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** are carried by

Richard Palmer,
2007 4th Ave. So.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

The following also have been added to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** dealers:

Elwood McCabe,
1302 N. 11th St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Veronica Chodkiewicz,
1037 Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Edwin Konicki,
639 Marmion Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

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A. F. of L. Probes Soviet Labor Deal

U.A.W. Calls Second Ford Strike

Ford assembly plant workers at Kansas City, Mo. stormed their way through the factory gates in an automobile caravan after a strike had been called by the United Automobile Workers union. This strike was the second called in a Ford plant in the last four weeks and was considered a step toward the threatened closing of all Ford units and "feeder" industries supplying Ford parts. This strike, like the one called at St. Louis in November, was considered ineffective because only a minority walked out. More than 150 police guarded the plant gates after city administrative officers pledged their assistance to Ford. (Wide World Photo)

British Protest Coup to Make Unions 'Red' Tool

By the Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

The American Federation of Labor has begun an investigation into the reported affiliation of the International Federation of Trade unions, which it joined in 1936, with the Third Communist Internationale, embracing the trade unions of Soviet Russia.

The alliance between the International Federation and the Communist body was completed in Moscow Nov. 27 and ended strife of 20 years standing between the two groups. Publically, the fusion was represented as forming "a united front against war and Fascism." Actually it gave the Third Communist Internationale a distribution system for the spreading of communistic propaganda.

The A. F. of L.'s action is timely and well-taken. It parallels a similar step made by the British Trade unions, also members of the International Federation, who protested against the alliance and characterized the Soviet union group as an instrument of Russian propaganda. The British unions, through their leaders, threatened to repudiate the action when it is submitted for ratification.

The International Federation was organized in Amsterdam in 1903, appearing 15 years after the dissolution of Karl Marx' First Internationale, which advocated world revolution to overthrow capitalism. Originally the International Federation was known as the "Second Internationale."

The Third Internationale, with which the alliance was completed, was formed by a disgruntled faction of the Second Internationale which swung to the left toward Communism when the International Federation, as it became known, embraced a policy of conservative unionism. Traditionally, it has been the sworn enemy of union conservatism.

See No Hope Of Reform in Civil Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "reform and extension" of the civil service system—pledged in the Democratic and Republican party platforms and hoped for by labor and business alike—will probably be devoured by the greed of spoils-seeking senators.

Three bills aimed at correcting patronage abuses which cost the country more than $1-billion a year are before Congress, but their passage is doubtful. Patronage-hungry members of the Senate post office committee already have voiced their distaste for the reform that would snatch from their zone of authority, vote-getting, appointive political jobs.

The three measures are, (1) the Mead bill, embracing recommendations of the president's committee on administrative management; (2) the Byrnes bill, constructed along similar lines, and, (3) the Ramspeck post office bill, which would bring 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters under civil service.

Another proposal, the McKellar bill written by the chairman of the post office committee, Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, would solidify the status quo by writing into permanent law the present, notorious "spoils system," of appointing first, second and third class postmasters.

This bill approved by the Senate post office committee in a nine-to-three majority recommendation, stands as a potent threat to all hope of reform.

The first two measures, the Mead and Byrnes bills, are of little consequence because they are tied up with the president's administrative reform program, which is being foughts out on another front. The Ramspeck bill, backed by the National League of Women voters and the National Civil Service Reform league among other organizations, is the key to eventual establishment of the merit system throughout the governmental-employe network.

The "spoils system," which at present is so widespread that patronage dispensers now select four of ten governmental employes, costs the taxpayers billions of dollars through mismanagement, inefficiency and utter waste.

Despite the Democratic party pledge, the New Deal administration has been one of the greatest sinners against the merit system, because of depression-born bureaucracy and machine politics. Job-granting has added $5-billion to the nation's $37-billion deficit of the past five years. The yearly waste through the "spoils system" costs more than the maintenance of the army and navy, and is greater than the amount to be paid in taxes by all the corporations of the United States in 1937.

President Roosevelt, "while giving lip service to the merit system," in the words of Representative Francis D. Culkin of New York, "sees it abused at will by 'Field Marshal Farley.'"

Year of Strife Forecast as Unions Fail to Heal Sores

Job Census Total Likely To Be Faulty

Although there has been no public announcement to date of results achieved in the federal unemployment census, it is expected that the count will reveal the total of jobless persons in the nation has reached the astounding mark of 11,000,000.

The census, undertaken "report card" fashion midway in November through the facilities of the U. S. postal system, will be completed early in January, its administrators say. At that time, it is agreed, the number of unemployed will have risen considerably over the figure which was correct when the count was taken.

The present "business recession," as the New Dealers like to call the Roosevelt depression, has added thousands to the total of jobless. Other thousands will be added before results of the count are made known, and thousands will be added afterward.

The census, in itself a commendable project, was undertaken in an unreliable fashion. Despite its $5-million cost the count will not give an accurate picture of the unemployment that began in March, 1937, when the commodity market fell, the stock market slumped in jittery trading, and all indices of prosperity followed the down graph. Jobs vanished, as did $25-billion in equities held by American investors. A parallel devaluation has been noted in property values. Although the hourly rate of wages may remain high, the hours of work are decreased. Devaluation always brings unemployment.

Administrative leaders in New York predict that the nation's largest city will report more than 700,000 idle. Washington, the capital city, is expected to report 50,000 jobless despite the great majority of salaried workers. The industrial cities, nerve centers of business uncertainty, will add millions to the total. This in turn will show that although machine productivity increased during the brief blush of prosperity, men were made idle at even a greater rate than before.

C. I. O., A. F. of L. Heads End Parley; Green to "Arm Against Raiders"

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Open warfare between the Committee for Industrial organization and the American Federation of Labor—responsible for many of labor's ills during 1937—will be carried on at an even more furious tempo during the coming year, with labor still the goat.

Hopes for union peace, expressed as rival leaders John L. Lewis and William Green met in conference, were dashed when the conversations broke up with no agreement of any sort on the basic issues involved, leaving the assumption that union politics is more important than the well-being of nearly eight million workers involved.

Writers close to the scene detect little evidence of future peace between the groups. They predict continued, bitter strife with strikes, retaliatory boycotts, losses of thousands of wage dollars, and continued intimidation and violence. This condition exists at present in Portland, Ore., where A. F. of L. men will not handle lumber produced by C.I.O. labor.

Green himself openly predicts warfare unless the C.I.O. recedes from its unreasonable demands. Speaking in Buffalo, N. Y., Green delivered an ultimatum to the rival union system as he reviewed the year's costly strife.

"Patience is a virtue and we have been patient," he said, "but there comes a time when even patience must end. Unless settlement is reached soon, the A. F. of L. **will arm its forces and turn them loose against this raiding organization**" (the C.I.O.).

Although Lewis and Green ended their talks with no result achieved, the "peace committees" of the two groups will renew their discussions. The conferences, however, will be a mockery. There can be no peace between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. while Lewis remains C.I.O. chairman. Lewis would re-unite with the Federation only under terms which would place the C.I.O. in a position of dominance. In its history the C.I.O. has not shown the right to such dominance. Under such a condition the "united labor front" would rest on a foundation as shaky as the average C. I. O. contract.

Labor Headlines

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Retail stores fight "Davebeckism" . . . battle to keep open as Beck calls teamsters' strike . . . maneuver keyed to cut in on Christmas trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. I. O. fires 200 organizers as dues slump in business recession. . . . Steel, automobile and rubber industries hardest hit in setback, union heads say. . . . Approximately 400 organizers left to carry on unionization program.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lammot du Pont, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., tells country's manufacturers poverty can be eliminated. . . . Suggests three-point program including popularization of new products . . . broadening present market by cutting cost . . . and giving fair return for effort . . . Asks stabilization of labor, taxes and laws as spur for industry.

DETROIT, MICH.—Sixty United Automobile Workers members arrested at Ford gates as they attempt to hand out unionization pamphlets to Ford workers. . . . No violence as police crews herd men to station. . . .

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bruce Barton tells Republican party it needs "a labor policy to draw together labor and business instead of splitting them."

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Bullets fired into U.A.W. meeting hall as members plan drive on Ford plant. . . . Strike called at Ford assembly plant as organization attempts continue throughout the country. . . . Plant continues to operate, under police supervision.

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New AAA Would Substitute Control for Just Income

Would Pay Farmers Only Part of Income Due Them, and Enforce Production Curtailment

Like a man who lets the air out of his tires in an effort to start the engine, the New Deal is still trying to secure a sound economic structure through agricultural regimentation.

The Wallace administration professing to secure a better income for the farmer, seeks to accomplish this aim through destruction. The proposed farm bill would curtail production of crops by setting up what the department calls national marketing quotas.

An average national yield and an average yield per acre for wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice, is statistically arrived at and the quotas are set. Any farmer who markets more than his AAA established quota becomes subject to penalties, which are levied in the form of cash fines.

Unlike the toy or auto or paper manufacturer who is permitted to make and to sell at a reasonable profit, as much goods as he can, the farmer (by the AAA of 1937) will be limited in his production to what the department of agriculture statisticians deem to decide is his "quota."

Farms Get Less Than 10 Per Cent

Our national income for 1936 was $63,799,000,000, out of which agriculture received but 9.4 per cent, or approximately $6-billion. When the farmers and the agricultural group, representing our greatest and basic industry, who are feeding and clothing the nation and **who constitute about 30 per cent of our people, receive less than 10 per cent of the national income,** it is obvious that for sound recovery in agriculture and the nation, some change must be made in the distribution of our national income.

This neccesary change should result in this 30 per cent of our people receiving very close to 30 per cent of the national income.

The AAA of 1937, instead of increasing the farm income to 30 per cent, proposes to decrease the farm output until the 9.4 per cent which the farmer now receives, looks like a good income for the amount of produce marketed.

During the more prosperous years before the depression, agriculture's income was approximately $17-billion or 20 per cent of the national income. **The nation's farm income must be doubled or tripled before agriculture will receive anything like a just return.**

Curtailment Costly

If present prices for what the farmer must buy are maintained, and the present inflated debt and tax structure is to be paid, the farmer must receive at least 20 cents for cotton, $1.50 for wheat, $1 for corn, and other commodities in proportion, **based on normal production—not curtailed acreage and short crops.** These prices can promptly be restored through constructive monetary action.

The cotton and agricultural problem cannot be solved by paying the farmers a few hundred million dollars to reduce acreage under government control, **when this payment represents less than 10 per cent of the billions of dollars of additional income that is justly due the American farmer.**

Too Much Food?
Orr in Chicago Tribune

Planned Scarcity Lowers Income

Our last program of crop control added millions of dollars to the public debt and taxes, and resulted in the loss of a large portion of our cotton markets. We are now back to where we started, with many basic commodity prices lower than in the summer of 1933, and the federal or people's debt almost doubled.

The recent decline in many commodities in which there is no overproduction, such as wheat, hides, rubber, hogs, where supplies were rather scarce, indicates clearly that a planned scarcity could not assure high prices. **A policy of scarcity to raise prices will only add to the troubles of our people who are already suffering from lack of purchasing power,** and increase the number of under-fed, ill-clothed, and poorly housed.

Many times through history, where governments have attempted to control prices through control of acreage and crops, such policies either failed or ended in dictatorship. In recent years we have seen Russia, Germany and Italy adopt such programs. Disaster followed such a program in Cuba. Only a few weeks ago, the Brazilian government, after years of trial, abandoned control of the coffee acreage and production as unsound and impossible.

Nor, are processing taxes, despite Mr. Wallace's convictions to the contrary, the solution to agriculture's difficulties. They will make matters worse because they are a form of sales tax. They curtail consumption and raise costs on the farmer, the laborer and the consumer, **who are now paying one dollar out of every three they earn in taxes** — direct, indirect, hidden or concealed taxes.

The best national granary is the farmer himself, provided he is furnished with the proper long term credits at the lowest interest rates.

Agriculture's and the country's fundamental problem is one of inflated debts and taxes. These cannot be paid unless farm commodity prices are raised to much higher levels. Agriculture's income must be at least doubled, and it cannot be done by destroying his crops, his only means of securing that income.

The only possible lasting solution is constructive monetary action with expansion of the basic currency against the billions of dollars of sterile gold—until the price level has been restored to where we have an adequate and equitable medium of exchange, an honest dollar.

Farm on Work-Day Basis In Soviet After 20 Years

Like Bedaux System, Russia's Brigade Plan Offers Big Dividends for Overwork

Soviet Russia, the Communists' corporative state, celebrated the 20th anniversary of its existence in Moscow last month.

Soviet Russia Today, one of the Communist organs of propaganda in the United States, on this occasion boasted that 99 per cent of the Soviet land has been regimented and is now cultivated by large-scale socialized methods. The 25 million smaller privately owned farms of 1917 have been converted into 250,000 "collective" farms, worked on a large-scale production basis.

Instead of owning their own farms, doing their own planning, and growing their own produce, the Russian farmers belong to what is known as the "brigade" system.

Although the comparison might be distasteful to Soviet leaders, the brigade system of farming is not unlike the "Bedaux system" which American labor opposes in industry.

The brigades are made up of from 40 to 50 collective farm members who are given a definite farm assignment for a whole season. All payment is on the basis of work-days.

Norms are worked out for every type of farm work. Plowing a certain area is the equivalent of one work-day.

In the Bedaux system, a worker who increases his productivity and works faster than "par" is rated 80 B and receives a premium per hour for his extra effort.

In the Soviet brigade system, a farm worker who increases his speed and doubles his "norm" will be credited with two work-days pay for his extra effort.

Everything—taking care of cattle, driving a tractor, operating a combine, or working in a laboratory or an office—is paid for on the basis of work-days.

Wallace Still Insists Upon Processing Tax

WICHITA, KAN.—Processing taxes, which brought about the actual invalidation of the A.A.A. by the Supreme Court early last year, are again in the news as farm legislation takes form. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, it seems, can not quite understand why the people and the Supreme Court are opposed to his insistence on the processing tax.

Speaking to a group of wheat farmers, the secretary said that neither wheat nor cotton farmers should expect subsidies from the general treasury to finance the "farm program."

"It would seem," he said, that with both cotton and wheat, the sensible thing to do would be to let the commodities themselves bear the load in the form of transit-equalizing taxes levied at the point of first processing."

By the "farm program" for which he is proposing the tax, Mr. Wallace means acreage limitation and crop control, which the Supreme Court called, on January 6, 1936, "a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, **a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government.**"

Cost-of-Production Bill Is Opposed by Grain Speculators

Insures Farmers Against Price-fixing by Racketeers and Gamblers on Stock Exchange

By Washington Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

When Representative William Lemke of North Dakota and his fellow Congressmen held their caucus recently, they directed their attention to the old, but sound Simpson cost-of-production bill. The idea originally encouraged by President Simpson of the National Farmer's union, has been presented to the last few sessions as the Thomas-Massingale cost-of-production bill.

The bill has been bitterly fought by both Roosevelt and Hoover. If passed it will stabilize the farm industry and put the grain gamblers of the Chicago Board of Trade out of business. Neither Mr. Hoover nor Mr. Roosevelt seems to want this 4-billion a year racket stopped.

The Simpson plan is the only real farm relief measure introduced in the last 20 years. It would not only guarantee the farmer his living expenses but would stabilize the agricultural industry and permit our farmers to put two billion dollars (or more) a year into the marts of trade.

Under the Roosevelt-Wallace dole plan, the farmer is the object of charity—and the American taxpayer is nicked for a billion dollars to buy votes for the reigning administration.

Under the Simpson plan, the farmer is given a chance to earn his own way. The fingers of the LaSalle Street grain gambling trust will be unloosed from his neck. The farmer's self respect will be restored and his family will eat regularly again.

Kennedy Leads Battle for Bill

LaSalle Street's servants in Congress shed crocodile tears whenever aid to the farmers is mentioned. They say "price fixing is unconstitutional". Yet these same hypocrites regularly vote for a special privilege tariff which not only gives the cost of production, but an exhorbitant profit, to wealthy manufacturers who have kicked in to their campaign chests.

Behind the cost-of-production movement in Congress is the fine hand of Edward E. Kennedy, former national secretary of the National Farm Union. LaSalle Street thought they had silenced him when they induced Roosevelt to buy 17 of the NFU leaders with lucrative jobs on the Federal payroll.

These 17 employes threw Kennedy out at the last convention, but eight state farm unions, whose leaders were possessed of intestinal fortitude, hired him to come to Washington and work for cost-of-production legislation.

Mr. Lemke is the Kennedy spearhead in the House. One of the livest wires in the Senate may lead the cost-of-production fight in the upper body. The plan is to wait until the two Roosevelt gangs have each other in a corner and then present to the people a real farm relief program **which won't cost the taxpayers a cent!**

Lemke Carries Fight in Congress

Roosevelt and Wallace want a straight dole for curtailing production. They also want the power of a Hitler to force American farmers to grow only as much as they tell them to. It will cost the taxpayers from $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, Secretary Wallace says.

Southern farmers are dead set against it. Congressman Patman of Texas and Senator Lee of Oklahoma have come forward with a "parity" plan, which will save the votes for Roosevelt, cost the taxpayers a billion dollars, but satisfy the Southern farmers by eliminating the principle of Fascism.

Farm Dole In Disrepute

Under it, the high levels of 1926 will be set as the basic price the farmer should receive. Since Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace have wrecked our foreign cotton and grain markets, the farmers will receive far less than the "parity" prices set by the Department of Agriculture. The government, under the Patman-Lee bill, will pay the farmers a dole—the bill calls it a "bounty"—to make up the difference.

If the farmers are paid bounties like this, why can't every merchant, every manufacturer, every publisher and every street corner vendor come to Congress and demand the same kind of bounty? Without treating the other classes similarly, you have definite class legislation in the "parity" plan . And until the farmer is granted cost of production, the special privilege tariff is also class legislation.

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The People Speak . . . .

Propaganda Does Not Include Justice

To the Editor:

I am not a subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE as I cannot seem to hold out enough of my week's pay to send in, but manage to have the five cents every week to buy your paper, knowing that it is costing me more, but thinking it well worth the price.

When a man has spent the day amidst the whir and hum of machinery with piece-rate pay staring him in the face, worries of lay-offs, purchase of necessities and medical care for the children, routine chores and other duties before him, his mind is in poor shape to pick out the fallacies of all the propaganda being broadcast today.

It seems to me though that they are all trying to keep clear of the sixteen principles but trying to ram everything else down our throats.

—J. F. W.

Gloucester, Mass.

Thanks for Co-operation

To the Editor:

Walter Carey, Joseph Ford and myself, take this opportunity to thank you for the many kind letters of congratulations we received in response to our letters which appeared in SOCIAL JUSTICE November 22.

From 11 of our 48 great states came these messages of courage, to carry on; gratifying indeed, and spurring us to keep on.

—Ray Denney.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bigger National Income Needed

To the Editor:

For eliminating unemployment and for improving the deplorable condition of the laboring classes, Congress is now contemplating enactment of laws which will restrict weekly working hours still more, and at the same time increase hourly wages so that weekly income remains the same. This is, as far as I can see, the most dangerous step that could possibly be taken and will certainly lead to more poverty, unrest and misery everywhere, bringing us nearer to the terror of Communism.

I have been studying the cause of the depression for more than five years and have come to the conclusion that we have been traveling in the wrong direction in regard to working time, not since 1929, but since the outbreak of the World war. What we should have had in 1915 and 1916, and what we need very badly now, is not less, but more individual activity.

If we take into consideration that the highest income on record was absolutely inadequate for meeting enormously increased expenditures of governments and for debt-service, **it becomes clear that nothing but a substantial increase in national income above that of 1929 can begin to improve our present situation.**

—M. Kammerhoff.

Haddon Heights, N. J.

True Welcome Awaits Priest

To the Editor:

I attended the Boston meeting and the one in Providence, and it just seemed too good to be true to hear Mr. Baertschi say: "I am a Protestant and a Mason, but I love Father Coughlin and his religion." How I wish some of the dear old folks who are gone could have heard those words. I pledge you my support as far as I can.

I am a subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE and also have two subscriptions to be given as gifts. I will try to send you more when I renew my subscription which will be soon.

Father Coughlin has done more to alleviate the misunderstanding and sufferings from bigotry and class hatred than any other man. He will once more preach the words we love to hear and when he comes back to us, what a welcome he will get!

—Elizabeth Barry.

Providence, R. I.

Asks Encore On Hemphill

To the Editor:

Your article by Robert H. Hemphill in SOCIAL JUSTICE of last week is very good.

Please give us some more articles on money by Mr. Hemphill.

—Arthur R. Gill.

Medford, Mass.

It Happened There Five Years Ago

To the Editor:

In the light of present events, it would be well to note the remarks of Msgr. Fulton Sheen before an audience in Music hall in Troy, recently. His topic was "Spain," and his remarks were a sharp refutation of the flippant attitude toward Communistic strength in the United States.

"The American people have never been so misled concerning any world situation in the history of the country, as they have been misled concerning the civil war in Spain," said Msgr. Sheen.

"In Spain in 1931, five years before the civil war broke out, the Communists were talking the same language they talked Saturday night in Madison Square Garden. Twenty thousand jammed the Garden, and 10,000 were unable to get in. That was what was happening in Spain in 1931, and Spain probably was not thinking any more about it than New York is thinking about it.

"They admit (the Communist International) that in 1931, $1,250,000,000 was spent for propaganda and many millions of this were spent in the United States."

Telling of the Communist vote in Spain in 1933, he said "not very heavy, they started in a small way." At that time there were more than four million votes polled by the rightists, more than a million by the centers, and only 135,000 by the Communists.

"Would you think that within three years after such a small vote, there could be a civil war in a country? Just keep it in mind. There was hardly anybody in Spain who thought that murder could be so universalized as it has been in Spain in the last year."

—J. J. Hogan, Jr.

Troy, N. Y.

Communists Are Not Born; Youth Tells How They're Made

To the Editor:

I'll tell my story, you furnish the answers.

A young man, 24 years of age, married, able-bodied, experienced machine operator—willing worker—a private Catholic school education, intelligent, willing to learn, ambitious and obedient. For what?

In two years I have worked 12 weeks at $20 a week. My wife? Luckily in the last six months, she has found work, salary $12 a week.

Relief? Aid? No! Go live with your folks was the answer when we applied for help. Not one penny would they give us—even though at that time neither of us could find work and we had no income. My folks? Father is 61, ailing and sick for 14 years, able to work two or three days a week. Sure they have a big old house, mortgaged. Yet that is where we must live; having folks support us who can hardly meet their own demands. Lately we pay them $8 a week for our board and room which is 75 per cent cheaper than obtained elsewhere.

Now let's see what or how you can budget a livelihood for two people. Salary, $12 a week; $8 for board and room leaves $4 to use for wife's transportation to and from work; besides getting decent clothes, doctor bills, dentist bills, etc.

I ask you what can we do to amuse ourselves, or how can we enjoy life and all its blessings with all our worries? Do we enjoy life? If you could enjoy life in our boots, please let us know how.

I can chase and chase and still no jobs. Last year 58 factories moved from this city, five more this year, with average employment of 300 to 1,000 employes.

What can I do? What can the men thrown out of work do? Starve? End life? or else, what? You tell me, I don't know.

A year and a half ago an official of the Communist party, who is my acquaintance, said he would put me through the University—all expenses paid plus a small salary for my wife, **if I would use the education and oratory (at which I am adept) for his party, and promised me soon a leadership in it.**

Did I accept? No! Why? Because it would mean the loss of my religion (Catholic). I refused, **for what?** These two years of my life, broke, penniless, disillusioned and forgotten?

If things do not change soon, I will join anything. Revolution? Yes, and I'll be right there leading it with all my strength—ridding this country once and for all of its real enemies.

Some who read this letter will think it is written by some silly crack-pot. Well maybe I am, but I challenge anyone to step into my shoes having gone through my troubles, and still have the future hold nothing but blackness.

Help, advice, methods, plans, and criticism, plus all hopes; I need them.

—C. E. G.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Santa Does Some Thinkin'

—*Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News*

Politics Can Stand Mixing

To the Editor:

For some time I have contemplated writing a letter for the "People Speak" page, stating my appreciation of Father Coughlin's efforts in behalf of the downtrodden, and assuring him of my support (in such ways as I am able) of the 16 principles for which SOCIAL JUSTICE stands.

But since so many letters have been written expressing my sentiments (even better perhaps, than I can) I have delayed writing.

But in the November 1 paper, was a letter by E. C. Keller, which, while it brought one published reply, I think deserved many more.

The writer seems to be afraid to mix his politics with his religion.

I don't pretend to be either Protestant, Catholic or Jew; nor have I ever been accused of having much of any kind of religion; but such as I have will bear mixing.

It is just the same on weekdays as on Sundays and politics will be none the worse for the mixing; I should even hope it might be some better.

There are many things which most religions favor, 16 of them perhaps. Why not all join hands and mix them with our politics, and make this world (and especially our country) a better place in which to live?

—F. P. Dodds.

Palmyra, Mo.

'Misinformed' About Paper

To the Editor:

On Sunday, November 28, while distributing SOCIAL JUSTICE as usual, at 24th Street and Lehigh avenue, near St. Columba's church, the pastor of this church came to me and ordered me away. These are his very words: **"That is an anti-Catholic paper, and this church is opposed to that paper."**

As I am a non-Catholic, this is unintelligible to me. Listening to Father Coughlin for years I have often envied Catholics that their Church could claim the credit of being ahead in this great movement.

Several ministers of other religions to whom I spoke expressed regret themselves that they could not accomplish as much because they have not an organization to compare with the Catholics.

For some time I have sensed this antagonism from reports at our distributors meetings. Also while we promoters of social justice had a grievance with the Philadelphia Record here,—the Catholics seem to have one of their own. I have heard that in several Catholic churches this paper was severely denounced.

Yet in front of St. Columba's church proper, not only is the Philadelphia Record sold, but the dealers wear an apron advertising this paper. I am always at least 60 feet away from the church.

Of course I will not dispute the pastor's right to order me off the pavement, but it is all very confusing to me.

—M. Hackney.

Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Unfortunately there are some who feel that this paper is anti-everything under the sun. In an effort to alienate our Jewish friends, some have accused SOCIAL JUSTICE of being anti-Semitic. To discourage our Protestant followers, they have branded us as "purely Catholic." The way to take away our Catholic readers presumably, would be to create the impression that we are anti-Catholic. Fortunately, **our friends, who actually read SOCIAL JUSTICE know that we are not "anti" anything.** We have always been pro-Christian-principles of social justice.

It is regrettable that this anti-Catholic thrust is based not upon what these critics have read in SOCIAL JUSTICE (chances are that most of them have never read it), but **upon what others have told them, or upon what they have read about it.** Only a patient process of education by men of good will can remedy these situations.

Firm Grasp of Nation's Pulse

To the Editor:

I wish to congratulate you on the dignified manner in which you have campaigned for the return of Father Coughlin to radio broadcasting. The loyalty of Father Coughlin's non-Catholic friends has been edifying, and demonstrates that when the welfare of our country is at stake all loyal citizens, irrespective of race or creed, can act as a unit.

I have been a follower of Father Coughlin since his first broadcast. I am 100 per cent for him today as he has proven by his many discourses that he has a firm and unerring grasp of the nation's pulse, and that if we wish to return to prosperity, we must restore to Congress its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

—James Loughran.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Reserve Board Member Fits History to Purpose

The following Associated Press dispatch appeared in many financial papers which subscribe to that service:

> "M. S. Szymczak, member of the Federal Reserve Board, hinted before the New York Bond Club today no monetary measures are contemplated to combat the current business recession."

"As you know," he said, "there has long been a tendency to overemphasize the effect of monetary and credit factors on business. The more one surveys monetary history, the clearer it becomes that what can be accomplished through monetary and credit measures by themselves is strictly limited."

As a member of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Szymczak knows as well as SOCIAL JUSTICE that money and credit and their control very definitely affect all commerce, industry, agriculture, transportation and every field of endeavor.

Does he fear that the New Deal may be forced to go to the heart of the problem of our present troubles and correct the dishonest money system now in existence?

Intelligent people know that history has abundant illustrations of what can be accomplished by an honest money system. The wars, woe, poverty, suffering, and travail of the ages are all directly traceable to a dishonest money system that has been perpetuated by a group of unscrupulous money manipulators.

Face the truth, Mr. Szymczak.

Certainly you aren't so naive as to believe that the people are ignorant of history just because they are so easily deceived by Federal Reserve propaganda.

"Inflation" Cries Come From Those Opposing Honest Money System

Let us not forget the three basic principles governing the existence of sound money. First, it must be government money and not privately issued money. And secondly, it is a receipt for wealth and not wealth itself. Thirdly, it is not necessarily identified with gold or silver.

And now what about inflation and inflationists?

We know that the newspapers would have you believe that an inflationist is one who wishes to hire a few dozen airplanes, fill them to the gunwales with five and ten dollar bills run off on a government press, and scatter them over the cities and farms of America.

Today, we are suffering from deflation, not inflation, and we must put a stop to this nonsense about inflation. Today we are suffering from a financial heart disease and we must not listen to the quack doctors diagnosing the malady of chilblains. Their real object is to protect and preserve their so-called "sound" money system which has done little else but breed depressions and create want in the midst of plenty. They want to keep America flooded with tribute money upon which the private manufacturers of credit and currency make their fat livings.

By raising the cry of inflation, propagandists simply want to preserve the private coiners of money, the legalized confiscators of wealth, in their racket. Too many American people have learned what this question is all about. An army of informed citizens realizes that the time has come either to save America for the Americans or the money racket for the Federal Reserve bankers!

In fact, the hue and cry which surrounds this word "inflation," is simply a subterfuge to induce the American people to permit the continuation of the Federal Reserve Banks in their process of exploiting the American people.

There is plenty of everything in this country, but money, and there is a crying shortage of that because of the private control of money. Will you help SOCIAL JUSTICE to preach the truth and break the chains of economic slavery?

"Henry Morgenthau Has a Slogan, Too
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Youth Urged To Study Own Preferences

(Continued From Page 7)

for the constant companionship and co-operation and living and associating with other people. You are not, if you belong to this class, in any way branding yourself with this kind of tag. It merely means that your personality composition and makeup classifies you, and for convenient and useful purposes makes it possible to identify yourself according to character and personality.

Others Seek Group Activity

What is an extrovert? Again we are not concerned with the technical definition, but for our present purposes will consider that the extrovert is the opposite of the introvert. He is the kind of person who, if left to himself to follow his natural inclinations, would constantly have people about him. He would seek a job that means getting things done with and by and through other people. In the exaggerated form, the extrovert is the talkative, handshaking, hail-fellow-well-met person.

Out in the industrial world, the extrovert is either dealing with other people or he is cooperating with others in producing a goods or service or achieving some goal in the business world. He is not found in the laboratories, the research departments, the planning division, or in those out-of-the-way offices where ideas, plans and programs are being mapped out.

Now it is obvious with just a little thought and recollection that no one individual is wholly an introvert or wholly an extrovert. All of us, fortunately, are mixtures of both, though it is also quite true that in the majority one or the other of these traits predominates.

Has Bearing on Your Vocation

I do not want you to be disturbed if you find it impossible definitely to label yourself either as an introvert or an extrovert. It may well be that you are a mixture of both in quite equal parts, though it would be well to study yourself carefully before coming to such a decision. It is not at all unlikely that a careful examination will reveal that the balance of your personality will tip slightly in one direction or the other.

I am asking that you make this careful analysis of yourself after our conference today when you have a few minutes quietly and peacefully to look into this human being that is you. See whether or not you can definitely place yourself in one or the other of these rather simple classifications. If you can we will be able to get together at our next conference to continue rapidly on our way to narrowing our choice of a vocation.

We must not only study the kinds of jobs by which other people make a living, and out of which they make successful futures, but what is more important still we must study ourselves. These two personality groups that we have briefly examined today, namely, the introvert and the extrovert will be extremely helpful to us in narrowing down our field of choice.

Here's the Boost.

To the Editor:

Why not give the book store located at 35 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., a boost in Social Justice. They handle Social Justice and the papers are not hidden away so no one can see them. I just found this place. It's right in the Loop and handy for thousands.

—F. J. Considine.

C.I.O. Makes New Bid For Vote Power

NEWARK, N. J.—The Committee for Industrial Organization's bid for political strength, jolted severely on most fronts in November municipal elections, is being renewed here in an organization known as the American Labor Party of New Jersey.

The new movement was launched under the auspices of Labor's Non-Partisan league, controlled by the C.I.O., avowedly for the purpose of opposing state leaders hostile to labor.

Although under the immediate domination of the C.I.O., the new party contains a minority of American Federation of Labor members. Those who joined the movement did so with the express disapproval of their leaders.

Senator Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota farmer-laborite, addressed the convention meeting of the new party, hailing it as the forerunner of a national Farmer-Labor party. He suggested that the New Jersey body take in farmers and war veterans in an effort toward lateral expansion.

According to resolutions adopted in the convention, the new party will have for its purpose the opposing of interests hostile to labor. The convention charged state administrators and leaders of both parties with bringing about "economic and political enslavement" of the people of New Jersey.

"The workers of New Jersey have been denied, by a reign of terror, a flood of sweeping injunctions and the force of state troopers, the right to organize and better their living and working conditions," one resolution stated.

C.I.O. organization attempts in this state have been rebuffed consistently. Gov. Harold G. Hoffman served notice that sit-down strikers would be barred from the state. He told C.I.O. leaders that "this symbol of Communism will not be tolerated here."

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

The Labor Committee, the Congressional representatives of the president in framing and sponsoring the Wages and Hours bill, decided that the bill had about half a hundred mistakes in it.

The committee chairwoman, who valiantly led the struggle to discharge the Rules Committee, announced that the Labor Committee would offer an armful of amendments to "perfect" the bill.

In other words, the administration and its congressional satellites had been tinkering with the bill ever since the N. R. A. was providentially declared unconstitutional — but at the last minute, when it was presented to the Congress (and only a few hours were allotted for its consideration) the administration committee decided the bill needed more tinkering.

The point that it is important for the typical American to get, is that it is one of the basic and all-pervading phases of our very existence that is being tinkered with. The heart of our national well-being is publicly and admittedly in the hands of tinkerers.

Is that the American system?

The same condition obtains with regard to the bill for regulating all the agricultural activities of the nation.

You perhaps recall the astounding statement of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, made shortly after the special session convened.

Placed under terrific political pressure by the administration tinkerers, he exclaimed with characteristic exasperation: "I will bring in a general farm bill on Monday even if it is only a blank piece of paper."

All that anyone knows definitely about the administration's plan for agriculture (and that includes the New Dealers) is that they are based upon another experiment in planned scarcity.

* * *

The mention of scarcity brings up a parting thought.

Over in France the leftist government put the 40 hour week into effect many months ago. (That is the principle of the New Deal Wages-and-Hours bill).

Lately France has been suffering a new kind of scarcity—a scarcity of munitions production. They find that the 40 hour week curtails production, and national "defense" is suffering. France has demonstrated that the plan, now being "perfected" for industry in the United States will not work.

Will we put an end to the tinkerers, or will they put an end to us?

The answer lies with the typical American.

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